The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 20. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,448

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

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SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9.30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 200 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. S. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 7 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorf & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

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MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

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MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, Massillon, Ohio. Residence corner of Akron and State streets.

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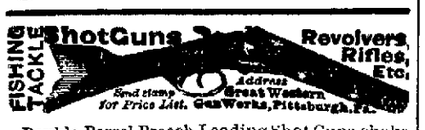
JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.



Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $8 to $40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $35. Single Shot Guns, $2.50 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2 50 to $10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 621 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 20-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the **Great Western** by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of William Rogers, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated 11th day of October, 1887. LOUIS A. KOONS.
17-3w

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week

France will pension soldiers wounded in the war of 1848.

Population of Washington Territory is estimated at 143,659.

Anarchist Parsons says he has grown indifferent of the result.

Indiana has sued the state of Kentucky for the possession of Green River island.

John Kelly will continue as manager of the Louisville base ball club next season.

John A. Dimmig is charged with having killed Benhayon, the supposed San Francisco suicide.

George Woodford, of Georgetown, Ill., wife beater, was tied to a tree and flogged by a mob.

A detachment of soldiers has been sent to quiet the negro strikers in the Louisiana sugar belt.

Chicago is enforcing the tobaco law and arresting those selling the weed to boys under sixteen.

Fourteen passengers were injured by a passenger train being derailed near Tallahassee, Fla.

James A. Bailey has purchased the interests of Hutchinson, Cole and Cooper in the Barnum show.

The J. L. Reagan Printing company, of Chica, has failed; liabilities $125,000; nominal assets $150,000.

Nashville fall racing meeting began Thursday. Winners were Cupid, Corinne, Phil Lewis and Paragon.

William Walker, accused of being accessory to the murder of Luella Mabbitt, has been released for want of evidence.

Viau, Cincinnati's new pitcher, will accompany the Philadelphia team to California on its winter tour, playing right field.

Mezzeroff, the dynamiter, says 525 judiciously expended, will destroy the British navy, and $500 will wipe England off the earth.

Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, retired, died in New York.

Chicago still fears the cholera alleged to have been recently imported.

Seven young widows at Pesth have been arrested for poisoning their husbands.

Kitty Davidson, an Ohio girl, has been arrested in Lexington, Mass., for horse stealing.

Dink Buckalew, an Alabama outlaw, killed a detective who was about to arrest him Thursday.

Feared that the schooner Johnson, which left Cleveland for Milwaukee coal laden a month ago, is lost.

Lena Geissert, Milwauke maniac, saturated her clothes with kerosene and touched a match to them. She roasted.

Rev. H. M. Keck, of Xenia, accused of larceny, has been tried by a church committee and suspended until meeting of conference.

S. P. Cooper, alias James Davis, arrested in Chattanooga, has confessed to having murdered Augustine Stewart, at Florence, Indiana.

Rev. Dr. M. S. Burke, of Joliet, Ill., has been consecrated to the episcopate and appointed first bishop of the Catholic diocese of Cheyenne.

J. H. Armstrong, a crank, slightly shot Will and Henry Kennedy, formerly of Cincinnati, Western Union operators at San Antonio, Tex.

Two men were killed and several severely wounded by the explosion of a boiler of japanning at the carriage factory of I. N. Topliff, at Cleveland, O.

The body of the supposed murdered man found here on a freight train, at Chicago, has been identified as that of Barney Harren, of Bridgewater, Pa.

William Stedden, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, was fatally injured in a collision near Glenlock, Pa. Joseph Dennison, fireman, was badly hurt.

Four of the convicts who attempted to escape from the Yuma, Ariz., penitentiary were shot by guards. Superintendent Gates will probably die from his wounds.

Phil Cross and John O'Hara quarreled in the former's saloon at Alpena, Mich. Cross shot O'Hara, and was in turn was beaten into unconsciousness. O'Hara died later.

J. H. Smith, the express messenger who killed two train robbers in Texas, has been rewarded with $2,000 from Governor Ross, and will probably get $2,000 from the express company, and $1,000 from the railroad.

A petition has been filed by Rosalie Butler for the revocation of the will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of Alexander T. Stewart, on the ground that it was not the original will, and was obtained through fraud.

Erricson statue in Boston has been unveiled.

Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, is convalescent.

The czar is sharing the measles with his children.

James Gordon Bennett sailed for Europe Saturday.

The National cattle convention is meeting in Kansas City.

Two tramps outraged and murdered two ladies at St. Augustine, Canada.

Larrabee's bakery and nine other buildings at Albany, N. Y., burned Sunday. Loss, $200,000.

Deputy Attorney General Hallowell, of Kansas, only charged $7,000 fees in the Wichita liquor cases.

Lester Hayes, aged nineteen, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, La Junta, Col., has absconded with $8,000.

Missouri preachers are in hard luck, one at Springfield being arrested for arson and one at Joplin for horse-stealing.

The new home of the Little Sisters of the Poor was dedicated at Evansville, Ind., Sunday, by Right Rev. Bishop Chatard.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey has sold the Chicago Times to James F. West and C. A. Snowden, of the Evening Mail; purchase price, $1,250,000.

Several female members of a Methodist church at Horseneck, Jackson county, West Virginia, indulged in an open fight Sunday. One was badly stabbed.

Antonio Infantes made a hot-air balloon ascension at the closing performance of the Last Days of Pompeii at St. Louis, and when 500 feet in the air the balloon capsized, precipitating him to the ground, where he was impaled on an iron rod and died instantly.

The Butler Independents, of Massachusetts, have nominated the following tickets: For governor, Henry B. Lavering; lieutenant governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; secretary of state, Henry B. Pierce; treasurer, Charles P. Thatcher; auditor, Charles R. Ladd; attorney general, Andrew Waterman.

Lamonte, Mo., was also wiped out by fire.

The cloth mills at Exeter, N. H., burned. Loss $100,000.

Snow storms prevailed in southwestern Virginia yesterdy.

Hanlan, the oarsman, is in training for his match with Beach.

Southern Base Ball League was reorganized at Nashville Monday.

Winners at the Nashville races Monday: Cupid, Climax, Cruise and Poteen.

The Empire News company is being chased by the government for swindling through mails.

William Robinson, Pittsburg colored policeman, shot and killed H. Dolan, a railroad man, for resisting him.

The nineteenth annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage association is in session in Philadelphia.

Latest dispatches fix the number drowned by the sinking of the Vernon in Lake Michigan last week at thirty-six.

Father McTighe, whose appointment as an instructor in the Pittsburg public schools kicked up such a row, has resigned.

Senator Dorsey says Mr. Blaine is not a candidate for the presidency, but that a western man will be named and elected.

Tommy Warren is trying to arrange a match with Ike Weir, champion feather weight, at Minneapolis, for the gate receipts.

Mag Sherman, colored, had Sell Boyle, white, arrested at Airmount, Miss., for assault. In the court room Boyle shot her and escaped while a friend held the crowd at bay.

The report of the United States consul general at Vienna, shows an increase of $150,000 in Austrian export to America from January to October, as compared with the same period last year.

The Postal Telegraph company will give no more rebates at Chicago.

Eighty per cent. of the Pennsylvani a oil wells were plugged yesterday.

Twenty-four hour bicycle race at Boston was won Tuesday by Hollingsworth.

Warsaw, a town in Klusin, Russia, was destroyed by fire and many lives lost.

During October $6,553,870 was coined, $2,150,000 of which was in silver dollars.

Winners at Nashville Tuesday: Alamo, Fellowbrook, Glenfisher and Vice Regent.

Two Louisiana colored men swapped wives and fought over the swap. Both were killed.

The body found in the buggy at Chicago has been identified as Frank Harne, Rochester, Pa.

Manager McGuigale, of the Lowells, will pilot the Brooklyn next season at a salary of $3,500.

Col. S. M. Robertson, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Sixth district, Louisiana.

Tommy Warren and Ike Weir will fight fifteen rounds with gloves at Minneapolis December 5.

Engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Needles, Cal.

The decrease of the public debt during October was $16,833,695, leaving the total debt November 1, $1,238,692,701.

Scotch yacht Thistle roached Greenock, Scotland, Tuesday, making the trip from New York in seventeen days.

Southern League has increased the pay of umpires from $200 per month to $250. Championship has been awarded New Orleans.

Governor Hill has granted a respite until January 30, 1888, to John M. Schuyler, the child murder, of Otsego county, New York, sentenced to be hanged November 10.

A branch of the Society of Veterans has been formed in Chicago, the first in the state. It will be known as "William T. Sherman command, No. 1, Division of Illinois."

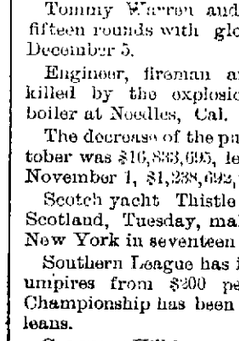
Peter McCartney, the famous counterfeiter, had a preliminary hearing before United States Judge Allen, at Springfield, Ill., on the charge of having in his possession counterfeit money with intention of passing it. The charge is an old one, having stood against him for twelve years. Judge Allen bound him over to the January term of court under bonds of $1,000 upon his own recognizance.

DEATH OF JENNY LIND.

THE CELEBRATED SWEEDISH SINGER'S VOICE HUSHED FOREVER.

A Brief Sketch of Her Remarkable Life. Editor O'Brien Jailed, but Declares He Will Die Before He Will Do Convict Labor—Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt), the celebrated Swedish singer, is dead. She was sixty-six years of age. She had been seriously ill for some weeks. She retired from the stage after her marriage in America in 1852, but reappeared at various concerts in aid of charities. She had not appeared in public since 1866.



JENNY LIND.

After most wonderful success in the great cities of Europe, Jenny Lind came to the United States in September, 1850, under an engagement with P. T. Barnum, to give a series of 150 concerts. Her first concert in New York excited the wildest enthusiasm. The tickets were put up at auction; a hatter paid several hundred dollars for the choice of the best seats, and large sums were given for other desirable places. Her share in the proceeds of this concert, amounting to about $10,000, was bestowed upon local charities. A like excitement attended her appearance in other cities. During her stay in Boston she was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist, who had accompanied her on part of her American tour. Returning with him to Europe she resided for awhile at Dresden, and in 1858 removed to London. She refused to reappear upon the stage, but gave several concerts for the benefit of the poor in London and elsewhere, one of the latest being given at Cannes, France, in 1866. Her voice, a soprano, embracing a register of two and a half octaves, was not less remarkable for sweetness and purity of tone than for its sympathetic power. Her execution was equally remarkable, and in the interpretation of many varieties of music, from the oratories of Handel to the rondos of Rossini or Donizetta, or simple ballads, she was without a rival.

ANARCHISTS MUST HANG.

THE SUPREME COURT DENIES THEM A NEW TRIAL.

Chief Justice Waite Reads the Decision Which Destroys the Last Chance for Judicial Interference With the Execution of the Sentence of the Reds.

JUDGES IN CONSULTATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Anarchists' appeal for a writ of error was denied by the supreme court of the United States to-day. This destroys their last chance for judicial interference with the execution of the sentence, and their only hope now for prolongation of life seems to depend upon the executive clemency of the governor of Illinois.

The court room was crowded when the justices took their seats a few minutes past 12 o'clock. They appeared unusually solemn and serious, and a hush fell over the room, when Chief Justice Waite, without a moment's delay, announced that he would read the opinion of the court in the matter of an application by Spies and others for a writ of error to the supreme court of the state of Illinois.

Almost the first sentence indicated that the Anarchists' appeal to the court of dernier resort was ineffectual and that the writ would be denied. Chief Justice Waite, who, it is understood, prepared the decision, proceeded slowly and calmly to read the decision, while the audience paid the closest attention to each sentence.

In the decision the court takes up each proposition advanced by counsel for petitioners and pronounces upon the law and questions of fact governing the record upon which it is sought to establish these propositions, and in each and every particular rules distinctly against all these propositions. They lay particular stress upon the fact that in previous decisions, the constitutionality of laws similar to the jury laws of Illinois had been determined in their favor; and that the supreme court of Illinois had rightly held that the accused had not been denied a trial by an impartial jury.

Upon the question of the composition of the jury in the trial court, it is held that both Dinker and Sanford had been properly impannelled, and that the fact that the defense had exhausted their peremptory challenges when Juror Sanford was presented, did not come within the rule laid down in a territorial case, decided by the supreme court of the United States, and that therefore Sanford was a competent juror.

Upon the question of Spies being compelled to testify against himself, the court holds that no substantiation of that fact was shown by the record.

Upon the question of illegal seizures in Spies' office the court sustains the ruling of the supreme court of Illinois, which refused to consider this question because it had not been raised in the trial court.

Upon the question of the special plea entered by Gen. Butler that Spies and Fielden were aliens and had been deprived of their rights and immunities under existing treaty stipulations with Germany and England, the court holds that no such question having been presented in the court below, nor any treaties having been cited to the court in substantiation of this claim, and as the court had not been able to find any such treaties, it therefore followed that the court could take no cognizance of them, as it was a question outside the record of the case.

Chief Justice Waite closed by saying: "We are therefore of the opinion that no Federal question has been presented warranting the interference of this court, and therefore we deny the writ."

How the Anarchists Received the News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Within five minutes after the United Press dispatch announcing the decision of the United States supreme court reached Chicago it was inside the jail. It was the first news the officials there had received, and none of the prisoners knew that their fate had been decided. It was after the exercise hour, and Jailer Folz concluded that it would be wise not to subject the condemned men to the immediate ordeal of an interview at the same moment that the news was communicated to them. He consented, however, that a copy of the dispatch should be taken into them and the messenger returned with the information that they received it apathetically, with the exception of Lingg, who paced the floor of his cell like a caged lion.

The prisoners this morning evidently had a foreboding that the worst was at hand, for during the exercise hour they were unusually morose and gloomy, and their friends were equally dejected and depressed. George Schilling called at the jail shortly after the news had been bulletined, but was not allowed to see the prisoners. The "Amnesty" association immediately held a hurried conference, and decided to issue a call for a mass meeting, to be held Saturday or Sunday night.

Capt. Schaack hastened from Chicago Avenue station to the jail immediately upon hearing the news and will have a consultation with the sheriff concerning the advisability of increasing the guard inside and outside the structure. The news quickly spread through the criminal courts, city and county buildings and was telephoned to all police stations throughout the city and was received with undisguised satisfaction. On the streets and in the various resorts, however, it failed to create the excitement which might have been expected. An indication that the character of the decision had already been anticipated and discounted.

When the note was sent up to Spies informing him briefly of the result and asking if he had anything to say, Spies looked up from [illegible] and read it calmly leaving [illegible] he [illegible] handed it back, shook his head, with the remark: "I have nothing to say," and resumed his writing. He evinced not a trace of emotion and his color remained unchanged. The note was then sent to Parsons, but the same curt answer was returned. He had nothing to say.

"I do not know just what action the Amnesty association will take," said J. R. Buchanan. "Mr. Oliver, who is chairman of the association, is not in at present. I presume, however, they will continue as they have been doing, securing signatures to the petition. The Amnesty association had nothing whatever to do with the case before the courts. That was the work of the Defend Fund association; but now that nothing further can be done in the courts I presume the Defense association will join hands with the Amnesty association, and both will do their best toward influencing the governor. The signatures already number many thousands, and they are increasing every day. I am badly disappointed in the action of the supreme court. I thought for a while that the court would see sufficient importance in this case to grant it a more thorough hearing but it seems they did not."

Want Liberty or Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fischer, the condemned Anarchists, have followed the example of Parsons and written to Governor Oglesby protesting that they are innocent of any crime and declining the interposition of his clemency so far as a commutation of their sentences is concerned, and declaring their preference for death. They say the petitions being circulated in their behalf have not their sanction, and they refuse anything but absolute liberty.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS STRUGGLING WITH ANNUAL REPORTS.

There Are a Few, However, Who Delight in the Work—The Lilliputian Accountant of the Treasury Department is One. Various Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Nothing gives the average observer a more exalted opinion of the size of this great government than the annual reports which are just now "on hand." Everywhere you go in the departments you find sad-eyed and weary looking men struggling with long rows of figures. Tables of figures as big as a small sized blanket ornament the desks, and the weary compiler heaves a sigh of relief when the hour hand points to four and releases him from his task.

Footings which range up into the billions are apt to bother one. They are the kind, too, that give you the idea of the bigness of the government. It is no uncommon thing for an auditor or comptroller to show in his report that the accounts examined or passed upon, or passing in some way through his office, amount in total footings to a couple of billions of dollars. Not that the amount of money actually involved is so much, but the complications of vouchers and accounts and bills and memoranda and all that sort of things, bring up the total on paper to something enormous.

Of course these accounts require some expert manipulators of figures. You find them everywhere. There are some of them, a very few, who like it. They have a natural taste and appetite for it, and they fairly revel in the wilderness of figures which make other men's hearts ache. There is one man in the treasury—"actuary of the treasury," he is called—who grows fat on figures. They are his delight. He is always buried up to his ears and eyes in them, and has grown so fat in their contemplation that he actually finds locomotion a burden. You may see him waddling about the treasury any day with a bunch of papers in his hands, containing some startling expositions of fact twisted out of the figures always at hand. He can tell you at a moment's notice, not only the exact amount of the National debt, but also the amount of it that each citizen owes or how much it would be per capita if divided out, how much the interest is a day or a year, and how much per head of population, how it compares with the debts of other countries, and everything else you want to know or don't want to think about.

One of the most interesting of the treasury experts is a little man of the name of Hall. Over forty years of ago, he weighs about as many pounds as he is years old. He has been for many years in the department and is accounted one of the most valuable men in his division. Figures are his delight. Perched upon his high chair at a low desk, his feet dangling, he works away all day at his columns of figures, checking off the errors that the full grown men before him have made. He is a veritable midget, but little larger than the little people who make a living by exhibiting themselves in public. Nothing, however, is more distasteful to him than the idea of being made a "show," and he was so much pained by the fact that many people visited his bureau especially to stare at him, that the department officers put a stop to these visits. Perfectly formed, except as to the usual size of the race, with an intelligent face and sparkling eye, he is a favorite with those who know him.

He is intelligent above many of his fellow clerks on the topics of the day, and in figures and in the duties of the office, is a marvel. Personally he is pleasant in manner and voice, but is averse to making acquaintances, as he keenly feels the peculiarities of his personality. He keeps his horse and buggy and delights in driving. He goes to and from the treasury in the street cars and in a crowded car one day was "all broke up" by being picked up by some motherly old lady and set down on her lap on the supposition that he was a nine-year-old boy. On another occasion he stumbled and fell in a car, breaking his arm. His delicate bones break easily but knit with surprising rapidity. They have been broken over forty times in his forty years of life. His room where he boards on Corcoran street is a very Lilliputian bower—a tiny bed, low chairs and table, a little closet filled with little clothes and a tiny but big-hearted occupant reigning over all.

"Blinky" Morgan Guilty of Murder.

RAVENNA, O., Nov. 3.—Owing to the declension of the defense in the "Blinky" Morgan trial to make a plea for the prisoner, the argument for the prosecution was abruptly terminated this morning and Judge Johnson delivered his charge to the jury. At the conclusion of the judge's address, which was a somewhat lengthy and elaborate effort, the twelve men who held Morgan's fate in their hands retired. The jury was out but a short time, and at 11:20 rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

IN WHICH MANY PERSONS WERE BURIED ALIVE.

A Gasoline Explosion Causes the Death of Twelve People, and the Serious Injury of a Number of Others—Three Buildings Blown to Atoms—The Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A terrific explosion occurred about 2:30 o'clock this morning in the grocery store of Michael Newman, at 7 South Fourteenth street. The grocery and two adjoining two story brick buildings were nearly demolished, and twelve persons, including the wife and five children of Newman, and two families living in the adjoining houses were buried in the ruins. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, some attributing it to the criminal use of dynamite, others to powder stored in the building, and others to the accidental explosion of gasoline. The people sleeping in the house were C. N. Devere and wife, who are missing, and Michael Newman, his wife, Annie, and their children, Mamie, John, Edward, Nellie and Katie.

The firemen at 3:15 a. m. had succeeded in clearing away a space about ten feet square in the center of the ruins. A faint cry of agony broke upon their ears. Fire was creeping in on three sides, but they fought off the flames to prevent the cremation of the suffering living as well as the remains of the dead. A child in the last tortures of death was handed out and placed in an ambulance and started toward the dispensary. A moment later Annie Newman's lifeless form was found clasping in her arms a dead daughter, Katie, aged eleven. The corpse of Michael Newman was at the same time taken out. These were mangled, bloody and charred in a horrible manner. All the Newmans had then been taken out, and all might as well be counted as dead, as the two suffering children will die. At 4:20 the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Devere were found horribly mangled and burned. Also the body of a Miss Peevly, who had slept in an adjoining room.

There were more people in the building and it is feared the death list will be larger than at first reported. The work in the ruins is necessarily slow because of the shattered condition of the building.

The ruins of the building were surrounded by an excited crowd of people at an early hour this morning. The work of searching for bodies was still on going. The only survivor so far taken from either No. 7 or No. 9 was Miss Hattie Brown, the sister and visitor of Mrs. Devere. She states that she awoke to find herself buried between heavy timbers, some which rested against a wall. On one side of her a wall of brick led to the sky, while crushing timbers and chattering iron flew in a storm about her. The screams of persons in adjoining buildings were fearful. She essayed to escape, but found herself firmly pinned down by a heavy beam. At last a rattling of the wreck partially released the pressure, and she struggled from beneath the debris. How she made her way to the little back yard where she was found, she cannot tell, except that it was by staggering, falling, climbing and rolling over, through or from the ruined house.

The cause of the explosion is not positively known, but customers of Newman, the grocer, say that he carried a heavy stock of kerosene and gasoline in the rear room of his store. Those who were near the explosion when it occurred give it as their opinion that the gasoline was the cause of the horrible disaster. The following is the list of the dead recovered from the ruins up to this hour:

Michael Newman, aged fifty-two years.
Mrs. Annie Newman, aged forty years.
Miss Mamie Newman, aged eighteen years.
John Newman, aged sixteen years.
Nellie Newman, aged fifteen years.
Kate Newman, aged eleven years.
Eddie Newman, aged thirteen years.
Charles Devere.
Mrs. Charles Devere.

The injured, none of whom, however, are seriously hurt, are:

Miss Hattie Brown, of Columbus, Ky., bruised about the lower limbs.
Charles Efferd.
Miss Patty Bryant.
Mrs. Beasly.

Mrs. Beasly, one of the victims of the catastrophe, is now dead.

Mamie Newman died at the city hospital at 10 o'clock. Nellie Newman, reported dead, is still alive at the city hospital, but there is small hope of her recovery. Mr. Charles Devere was well known to circus show people, being an old and popular advance agent in that business. He had lately closed the season with Howe's London show at Dallas, Tex., and came here to spend the winter. He is a brother of the well known poet and actor, Will Devere, of Leadville, Col.

The destructive force of the explosion must have been awful, judging from the results. Just north of the little grocery store, and across the alley, stands a saloon which fronts on Market street. Almost the whole rear wall of this building was blown into the bar-room, and every piece of glass within the place shattered to atoms. The barkeeper, with half a dozen customers had only left the place a few moments prior to the explosion. Over this saloon were the rooms of a physician. Here the furniture of the room was piled in a heap against the northern walls of the rooms. Dr. Connery, the occupant, was blown bodily from his bed against the wall of his room, but was only slightly bruised. Every pane of glass in all the buildings, for a radius of fifty yards, was shattered and furniture in many adjacent building smashed to pieces.

Fell Into a Kettle of Boiling Pitch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.—Joseph Donaldson, a laborer, while covering the roof of a cottage on Linden square with tar and gravel, was seized with an epileptic fit while leaning over a kettle filled with boiling tar and pitched in head foremost. He plunged down into the tar up to his shoulders, and was powerless from the fit to extricate himself. He made no noise as he fell in, and no one saw him. For fully two minutes he lay with his head in the boiling mass, and with his legs and body kicking about and writhing horribly. His struggles finally attracted the attention of a man on the roof, who clambered down a ladder to his rescue. He was literally boiled alive in tar, and though still breathing, he cannot possibly live.

Presbyterian Plea for Indian Youth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The secretary of the interior yesterday received from a committee appointed for the purpose by the synod of Minnesota, of the Presbyterian church, an earnest protest against the recent order of the commissioner of Indian affairs forbidding the instruction of Indian youth in their own language and requiring all instruction in schools on reservations to be in the English language. The committee ask that the order be revoked.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IMPLANTING TEETH.

DESCRIPTION OF A REMARKABLE OPERATION IN DENTAL SURGERY.

A Doctor who Has Great Faith in His Methods of Implantation—Some of the Mistakes which Experimenters Have Made.

A few months ago we gave a report of what Dr. William J. Younger, San Francisco, Cal., had been doing in the way of implanting teeth into artificial sockets. At that time he considered it essential to preserve the vitality of the pericemental membrane by keeping the tooth in water of a temperature of about 120° F., or to implant the tooth, just after extraction, in the comb of a cock.

Since then he has discovered that the pericemental membrane will retain its vitality for 13 months, and how much longer has not been determined, without any care, being carried in the pocket, left on the dressing case, etc.

The report of this case, one of several, is given in a pamphlet of 14 pages, entitled "Implantation of Teeth and Pericemental Life," being a report made to the California State Dental association, July 21, 1886. The doctor has great faith in the operation, has succeeded beyond his "most sanguine expectations," and believes "that in a short while it will become as firmly established in professional practice as any other operation requiring skill and judgment."

THE DOCTOR'S PRACTICE.

The doctor's practice is to lay the extracted teeth aside in a clean, cool, dry place, for future use. He forms the socket with graded trephines, finishing the walls with burs of various shapes.

Previous to inserting the tooth in the socket he soaks it for half an hour in water containing bi-chloride of mercury one in a thousand, temperature 110° to 120° F.; during the operation of forming the socket he washes it out with cold water, containing the same percentage of bi-cloride mercury, trying the tooth from time to time, always returning the tooth to its bath. He forces the tooth finally to place with an instrument such as is used to force a pivot tooth into position, using no ligatures to retain the tooth unless absolutely necessary. In answering the objections to this operation by those who have met with failures in replantation and transplantation, he says:

"Now if they would but consider the conditions and circumstances under which these different operations are undertaken, they would readily see that the premises upon which they ground their assumption are unsound and deceitful. For instance, in replantation, as this operation is usually perfomed, the parts, that is, the pericemental membrane, the apex of the root and the alveoler process immediately surrounding these, are highly inflamed, in a state of disease, with pus either already formed or forming at the end of the root, and the operation is undertaken with the view of relieving or aborting an alveolar abscess. A portion of the diseased apex is then cut off, and the tooth is forced back into the cavity. Here we have a diseased root thrust back into a diseased socket. The disease not removed, its conditions are simply modified, and while the congestion may subside, and the tooth becomes comparatively comfortable, the disintegration of the root substance—already begun—is likely to continue, and in the course of time the entire root becomes destroyed, or what is called absorbed; and the crown drops off. So much for replantation.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.

"Again, in transplantation there is a healthy tooth, but it is usually made to take the place of a miserable, old, diseased root that has been growing and festering in a unversed socket for years, to the discomfort of its unfortunate possessor. The diseased root is pulled out, but is the disease of the surrounding alveolus extracted with it? On the contrary enough is usually left on the tissue to make war upon the new occupant, and either cause its expulsion or eat away its substance. You must remember that while the old root remained there was sufficient vent through its decayed or broken structure to permit the gases of decomposition and the pus to escape, and thus prevent active trouble. But when the new tooth is put in the vent is entirely occluded, and if there be sufficient disease in the alveolus, the retained gases and pus effect the exclusion or the painful elongation of the intruder. If not enough disease is left to do this, then the slow process of erosion is apt to ensue, and the root becomes in time absorbed.

"Now, in implantation we have a healthy root in a healthy socket, and, therefore, the factors that tend to the destruction of the root in replantation and transplantation are not present, and, therefore, not operative in implantation.

"As to the seeming violence to the bony structure of the jaw, I will state that there is no substance in the human body that seems so tolerant of abuse as this same alveolar process. And my experience is that union takes place more readily and kindly, and the teeth become much sooner firm and serviceable in implantation than in either of the other operations."—Archives of Dentistry.

A Snail's Extra Eye.

A German professor spent twenty years in studying the habits and characteristics of a certain snail and learned this interesting fact concerning it. On the Pacific coast of America, where it is found in great abundance, it is preyed upon by a certain fish which abounds in the Pacific ocean. As an aid in escaping from its formidable enemy it has been provided with an eye on the back of its head. The same snail is found on the Atlantic coast exactly like its far western brother in every particular except that it has no posterior eye. And the reason for this is that there is no corresponding fish to prey upon it in the Atlantic ocean.—Boston Budget.

Sleeping Cars for Ladies.

A lady of the Sorosis club suggests that the railway companies should provide separate sleeping cars for ladies, so as to afford them the same degree of privacy when traveling by rail that they now have when in a steamboat. The idea has its merits and in connection with this subject I suggested to her that it would not be a bad scheme to get the elevated roads and street car companies to provide exclusive cars for gentlemen.—New York News.

Very Good Advice.

Simpkins—Why, Tompkins, old fellow, what is the matter with you? Tompkins—All this reading up. I'm afraid, Simp. Too much brain work. Doctor says that I must stop reading and writing, and avoid intellectual conversation, and a— Simpkins—Very good advice. Come and spend your evening with us.—Harper's Bazar.

FRUIT FROM THE TROPICS.

Strange Edibles for Sale in the New York Markets Coming Into Use.

Those who follow the good, old fashioned custom and do their own marketing see a good many fruits that are not grown in this country. The banana, orange, lemon and pineapple might almost be termed naturalized, so common have they become. But there are other fruits which are so very foreign that we have no English names for them. There is the zapotes, for example, which grows in Mexico, South America and the West Indies. The flavor of this fruit is sweet and pleasant. No care is required to bring it to maturity. It is as wild as the acorn, though more toothsome. Another foreign fruit is the caimitos, which grows on a tree as large as our apple tree. This is served for dessert and has a mildly tart flavor. From Peru comes the chirimoyas. Larger than the apple is the mamayes. This has a rough skin and pink interior, and is coarse in flavor. In shape it resembles somewhat the pumpkin. Widely known is guava jelly, which is made from the guava fruit, which grows wild, and is much like the apple in firmness, although resembling in appearance the apricot. With most northerners it is an acquired taste, being considered at first rather too sweet. Of the grape fruit class is the fruta bomba. The outer covering of this is quite bitter and must be removed from the pulp, which is most delicious.

By the various names of aguacates, avagodo pear and alligator pear is known a peculiar fruit, shaped like a large pear and weighing sometimes as much as three pounds. The shell is smooth and tough. In the center is a large pit about as hard as a horse chestnut. A curious thing about the pit is the fact that it will make a brownish mark, which is indelible. This avagodo pear is also called subaltern's butter, for which it makes an excellent substitute. It is made into a salad in the West Indies and is a popular dish, being much affected by the soldiers. The mango, or West India peach, stands very high among tropical fruits. It has a smooth skin and is of brilliant hues, green, gold and crimson. There is at first a slight suggestion of turpentine in its flavor, but to this one soon becomes accustomed and all find it a most delightful fruit.

Of course the orange and banana come to us in the greatest perfection. They can be picked green and will ripen on the voyage, which cannot be done with the pineapple. Larger than the banana is the plantain, which it resembles. In southern countries it is much used for cooking purposes, being baked or fried like our apples, and is a staple article of food. The cassava, or bread fruit, is not often imported. From this is made cassova bread, the chief food of the poorer classes. The yucca and the yam are roots of the potato variety, much esteemed by the negroes. In their season many of these fruits may be purchased in New York, and the demand for them is increasing.

The Custom of Wearing Tall Hats.

The other night in one of the theatres a lady with a tall hat that completely obstructed the view came to a seat in front of an elderly gentleman, who courteously leaned over and addressed her escort: "If your lady does not remove her hat so that I can see the stage I shall have to leave the theatre." The other curtly replied that she would not, whereupon the complainant rose and went to the box office and demanded and received his money back, the manager agreeing with him that he could not enjoy the performance under the circumstances. It happened that the next evening the trio met in society and became acquainted, when the lady confessed that she would have removed the obstruction from her head if she could have done so. "Could have done so!" queried the gentleman. "Yes," responded the lady. "You see these tight fitting jackets and waists prevent our raising our arms. In dressing we put on the hat before the jacket or waist, as we could never get them on without the assistance of a maid." The gentleman calmly observed that he was sorry he had spoken.

If the custom of wearing these tall hats by the ladies attending the theatres is continued there will unquestionably be trouble between the escorts and the ones who are debarred the pleasure of witnessing the performance by the obstruction. A row nearly occurred the other night in the Grand opera house because of a remark made by the unlucky man in the rear seat. In this instance, however, the lady considerately told her escort that if he could pull out the pin he could remove the hat, which was speedily done.—New York Times.

The Electrical Boy's Secret.

Several years since, when a certain museum was in full blast, the wonderful Australian electrical boy was on exhibition. The daily parade personified him with fire flashing from all portions of his body. Truly an extraordinary phenomenon, well worth a dime to see.

The small boy of the family urged me to take him, which I did. After viewing the various curiosities, I took my place in the "single file" line toward the electrical boy. Feeling confident that there was an African in the wood pile, I determined to see if I did not know a trick worth two of that. Arriving in my turn to the "shaking hands" position, I stepped off of the prepared matting to the dry flooring, which would destroy all electrical connection. I then extended my hand. He declined taking it, requesting me to step in the regular path. I remarked that the distance was the same, but he still declined. I simply said "all right," and quietly retired. In starting up to the monkey room I heard him say something sounding like "up to snuff;" but I saw at a glance that he kept his foot upon a small metallic pipe leading from a concealed battery. Whenever he grasped another's hand the electrical connection was made through their bodies to the moist or metallic matting, thence to some contact with the earth, and each applicant would receive the full strength of the battery, which the electrical boy also would have to almost constantly "grin and bear," well earning his salary. The crowd kept pouring on him, considering him wonderful, and no doubt thinking me a crank.—Baltimore American.

Changed Her Opinion.

"Mamma," said little Louise, "tumbuddy's killed one of my pretty pigeons. Do you think Pussy Wink would be so cruel? Would she do such a naughty thing?" "No, dear," replied the mother, "I cannot believe she would. Perhaps you didn't count them correctly." "Yes, ess, I did, mamma. There was five yesterday, and now there's only four. Tumbuddy must have done it, and I think it's real too bad." The mother pacified her little one for the time, but the following morning Louise ran to her with tremulous lips, crying bitterly, "Mamma, I did see Pussy Wink with her mouth full of fedders, an' now I hain't got but only free little pigeons. Do you think she would be so naughty? Why, I fort sure was a real Christian cat."—Boston Commonwealth.

FAILED IN THEIR SCHEME.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S LATEST AND WORST FIZZLE.

The Attempt to Implicate the Leaders of the National League With the Recent Dynamite Plots May Cause the Election to Result in an Irish Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The repeated attempts made by the government through the police to fix the responsibility of various so-called dynamite plots upon the leaders of the Nationalist party have failed dismally. The last brilliant scheme by which they proposed to effect a complete revulsion of feeling among Englishmen toward the Irish cause has, perhaps, been the worst fizzle of all. That the government's hand has been behind these endeavors on the part of the police department is no longer a matter of doubt.

The truth has come out little by little, until now a well defined chain of evidence is in the hands of certain members of parliament, showing how the government have attempted to implicate the Irish leaders in crimes that would unfailingly take from them the assistance upon which they depend. If the government could only have made it to appear that the Nationalists were engaged in planning dynamite outrages, they would by this means have alienated from the cause of Home Rule the large number of English votes that they fear will be cast at the next election in favor of Ireland's cause. They have been unsuccessful in their attempts, and the exposure of their plans to implicate Irishmen, guilty or not guilty, is due in a large measure to the clumsy manner in which the police have handled the cases investigated.

It has been but too evident from the first what was intended, and now that the government have failed each time to show that the National members of parliament have been mixed up in any of the dynamite plots which they have professed to discover their endeavors in this direction, are bringing them into as much ridicule at the failure of their coercion scheme in Ireland itself. It would be mere folly for the Irish members to be concerned in dynamite plots, for this would set at naught all the good work that they have accomplished by patience and forbearance, and would effectually ruin all prospects for the future. It is not known whether the government will pursue their policy in this direction any further or not, but whatever "plots" they may discover will undoubtedly turn out to be the vagaries or irresponsible persons, and not the schemes of the men whom the government fondly desire to criminate.

Editor O'Brien's Appeal.

CORK, Nov. 1.—The appeal of Editor William O'Brien was argued in the quarter sessions court at Middleton to-day. The sentence of the lower court was confirmed. When the decision of the court was announced the spectators jumped up and denounced the magistrate. An indescribable uproar ensued and many exciting scenes enacted. Mr. O'Brien was present, and after the court gave its decision the people tried to prevent the police from taking Mr. O'Brien into custody. Mr. T. Harrington, Mr. O'Brien's counsel, contended that the authorities were not entitled to imprison his client until the court of last resort had been appealed to. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and the passage leading from the court room between Mr. O'Brien and the police. The former resented arrest and fought the police with all his strength. The ladies present added to the uproar with their screams and several swooned away. Mr. O'Brien was finally lodged in jail. There was an immense crowd outside the court building and the news of the confirmation of Mr. O'Brien's sentence and his arrest drove the awaiting multitude to almost frantic with rage. It is estimated that fully 20,000 people were assembled in and around the court house. The greatest excitement prevails in Middleton. The people are parading the streets denouncing the outrage, and a conflict between the mob and police is momentarily expected.

A FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Steamer Vernon Wrecked and Goes Down Carrying With it All Her Passengers and Crew—No one Escapes to Tell the Story—A List of the Known Lost.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—The large passenger steamer Vernon, of the Northern Michigan line, went down in Lake Michigan during Saturday's fearful storm, on her return from northern ports. Fragments of her have been picked up, but it is not believed that a single soul escaped. As no register of passengers was kept the loss is unknown, but is estimated at fifty persons.

The last place the Vernon stopped was at Northport, where she took on a load of staves for Milwaukee. The steamer cost $65,000, and some claim that to attain great speed her builders had sacrificed stability.

Capt. Moran, of the steamer Superior, passed some of the passengers and crew of the ill fated Vernon, who were in a yawl, but could do nothing for them, as the Superior was badly disabled. It was bitter cold on the lake, and it is not likely any who chanced to escape in small boats could survive the night.

Late last night the schooner Blazing Star arrived in Chicago and reported having passed through a great quantity of wreckage at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The crew counted the bodies of ten dead men, each with a cork life preserver strapped around it. They also saw a living man perched on top of the roof of a cabin. He was shouting for help, but although his cries could be distinctly heard the crew of the vessel say they were powerless to render any assistance. The schooner Horace H. Badger passed through the wreckage later in the day and sighted two bodies.

Probably not less than thirty and perhaps fifty persons perished with the steamer. The exact number may never be known. Only one list of the passengers and crew was kept, and that was aboard of the Vernon. There is no survivor to tell the story. The managers of the line say the crew numbered between twenty-three and twenty-six, and they know the names of only eight. Wheelsmen, firemen and deck-hands are changed so frequently that no effort is made to keep a list of them.

The following is a revised list of the lost:
Clifford Baumgras, of Chicago, passenger.
Mrs. Sarah Durkin, of Chicago, passenger.
Miss Kate Gallagher, of Macinac Island, passenger.
Mrs. Dunleavy, of St. James, Beaver Island, passenger.
Capt. George Thorpe, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., master.
Capt. John Sullivan, of Chicago, mate.
Capt. Higgins, of Chicago, second mate.
P. W. Burke, clerk, eldest son of one of the owners of the line.
Charles Mareau, first engineer.
Frank M. Hall, of Chicago, second engineer.
Martin Beau, steward.
Henry Beau, porter, a brother of Martin.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REPORT FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The October Trade Falls Behind Other Years, but is Accounted for By the Immense Business Done During September—How the Iron Trade is Affected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, says: During the past week and during the month the volume of business has diminished somewhat, as is natual at this season; but the October trade, in some branches and sections falls behind that of the same month last year—a fact partly explained by the unusual volume of business in September. Distribution of goods purchased does not quite meet expectations, and collections are still slow or but fair in many quarters, though the situation in that respect is more favorable than it appeared to be a week or two ago.

Demands for accommodations from the west and south are still frequent, and the drain of money from this point has not ceased, though it has lessened in volume, partly because many balances have been drawn down to the minimum, and some applications for accommodation have been refused. Exchanges still reflect a fair activity in trade, and railroad statistics a movement of products large for the season.

A conservative indisposition to undertake new enterprises has appeared since July, and has brought a timely check in railroad building, real estate operations and some branches of manufacturing. Consequently, liquidation of past operations is now the feature of most interest. If that progresses satisfactorily the outlook for an excellent trade in the future is good. Thus far returns indicate fair progress in settlements in most branches of trade and at most southern and western points, but some exceptions are noted.

The collapse of many iron mining companies of the Gogebic range throws hundreds out of employment and brings disaster to a multitude of small investors in their stocks and to many tradesmen. At several localities where real estate speculation had become excessive a year ago, failure to make second payments is now producing reaction, with severe losses to many. All over the southwest there are many holders of real estate paper who are seeking payments, not always with success.

From most points this week's reports indicate some improvement in collections, a fair activity in business and diminishing stringency in money markets. At Chicago the mercantile demand for accommodations is unabated, though collections have improved and shipments of money to the country have moderated. At Omaha money is easier, and real estate payments have thus far been satisfactory, but slow collections and much pressure are noted at Kansas City, Wichita, Cleveland and some southern points. Distinct improvement appears at Louisville, Memphis and Atlanta. Large failures cause some surprise at Milwaukee.

The iron trade still hesitates, and the market for other than the best grades is very irregular. More inquiry for rails is noted, but orders are not up to expectations, and there are reports of sales at $33. The coal supply is short. The wool market is in better tone, though sales are not yet large; some improvement in demand for dress goods is noticed, but the manufacture of heavy goods is still embarassed by inadequate demand. Prices of cotton goods are firm, and the movement satisfactory. Boot and shoe buyers are numerous and prices firm.

Breadstuffs have advanced a little, and pork products yielded. Cotton is a shade stronger, but oil four cents lower. In the stock market gradual recovery has lifted prices about $1.50 per share, and the tone is improved by some revival of foreign purchases.

The business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 193, and for Canada 23, or a total of 216, as compared with 201 last week and 215 for the corresponding week last year.

CRANK OR ANARCHIST.

Chicago Being Posted With Anarchistic Notices to Workmen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The sheriff and the police department were considerably agitated yesterday by the circulation from an unknown source, through the mails, of the following circular, which is without signature or identification:

NOTICE—WORKINGMEN: Will you, as workingmen of Chicago, allow champions of your legitimate rights, who are now confined in jail under sentence of death brought about absolutely by public clamor occasioned by grossly exaggerated and ficticious statements of the capitalistic press, to hang? It would be damaging to this land of boasted civilization. Workingmen, if these champions are to hang on the 11th of November, rise in your might and effect their rescue. The independence of the United States was brought about by the use of bombs and firearms. They are effective. Forewarned is forearmed. Any action that may be definitely determined upon should be kept secret until proper time. It is not all probable that the militia will be on the scene of any attempted execution. This notice is not intended for any who are not in sympaty with the condemned men. Further notice will be given later on.

A copy of the circular was shown to Sheriff Matson yesterday. He had no idea who was distributing the seditious sheet, and declined to epress his opinion on its importance for a day or two.

Capt. Schaack was of the opinion that it had emated from the brain of some "crank" who might have access to a printing press.

Cattlemen's Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—The largest convention of cattlemen and stock breeders ever assembled in the United States is now in session here, having formally commenced proceedings this morning. More than a thousand delegates are in attendance, and invitations have been issued to over five thousand representative cattle dealers in various parts of the country to join in the movement of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association to localize the cattle and packing trade and traffic further westward. For some time past Armour and other great packers of Chicago have recognized the growing advantages offered by Kansas City as a central distributing point for meat products, and have already established branch houses and depots here. The convention has business before it likely to last several days. Its deliberations will be watched with great interest by railroad men, as well as by the eastern packers. It is reported that whenever the outcome of the great convention may be in other directions, it will tend to a speedy development of the cattle trade and industries here and prove of incalculable interest alike to the city and state.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 1.—A general strike of Knights of Labor plantation laborers has been ordered by the executive board of this district for to-day. The district comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Terre Bonne and LaFourche.

Sermon on Anarchy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—At Plymouth Congregational church Sunday, Rev. Frank Gunsaulus in his sermon said: "I feel that it is a fitting time, while the Anarchists are unhung, while their fate is in the hands of the supreme court of the United States and while honest, but, as I think, misguided men are pleading to save their lives—to consider the problem of a great city's life." Among these problems he said were Anarchism, Socialism, pauperism, intemperance and crime. He did not think the death of these men would solve the problem of Anarchy. Something more was needed for the settlement of these questions. They must yield to moral principle, to the influence of the Gospel of Christ.

Ivy City Races.

IVY CITY, D. C., Nov. 1.—The fifth day of the meeting of the National Jockey club opened cold and clear. The track was good and the attendance, with the fair weather, much encouraged, about three thousand eight hundred people being present. First race, one mile dash: Hanover first, Ovid second, Lelex third. Time 1:41 3-4. Mutuals $7.75.

Second race, mile heats, only two starters: First heat, Stuyvesant first, Windsail second. Time 1:45. Second heat, Stuyvesant first, Windsail second. Time 1:47. Mutuals $5.25.

Third race, selling, one mile: Pasha first, Ten Strike second, Pagasus third. Time 1:43 3-4. Mutuals $16.15.

Mason & Hamlin Organs. The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.

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If you want a good Cigar call for
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Brands of Cigars.
They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.
Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.
WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!
I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to
GOODS AND PRICES,
My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.
SUCH AS
Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JOHN H. OGDEN

CHOICE
City Property.
There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of
Finely Located Lots
AND
Comfortable Dwellings
Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of
P. G. ALBRIGHT,
German Deposit Bank.

COAL! COAL!
PRICE REDUCED!
$2 PER TON
The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.
SIPPO COAL CO.
September 15, 1886.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company
Miners and Manufacturers of
OLIVE & BUFF
Building Stone.
Sawed Stone of Every Description.
Bridge Stone,
SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.
All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.
Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.
General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

JOE EUTSCH, Cutter,
—WITH—
HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,
Merchant Tailors, Clothiers
—AND—
Gents' Furnishers.
FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.
Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.
The Cheapest Place in the City.
22 E. Main St., Massillon, O

Watch Free!
Agents Wanted.
$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what we say.
JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,
265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE Y. M. C. A

A PRELIMINARY MEETING HELD IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

A Committee Appointed to Confer with the State Association—Advice by Prominent Men.

The matter of attempting to effect an organization, (or perhaps rather a re-organization) of a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Massillon has been quietly but persistently agitated for the past two or three months. Sunday afternoon in pursuance to an invitation that was widely circulated during the week through the press, and announced as well from the pulpits of the several churches Sunday morning, about thirty young men, and a few prominent middle-aged churchmen met in the lecture room of the M. E. church. Mr. J. E. Johns was called upon to act as chairman pro. tem. after the assembly had come to order.

After a prayer by the Rev. N. P. Bailey, of the Second Presbyterian church, followed by singing, Mr. Johns concisely enunciated the object of the meeting, which "had been called upon the authority of no one, but with the cognizance of many." He said that whatever other benefits might accrue from connection with an organization, of the nature of the one considered, the primary reason for its establishment was to effect religious development. That physical and social development and intellectual culture should in due time receive proper attention, but that the present project should be entered upon gradually, and nothing elaborate attempted until its success was assured. The institution was chiefly an auxiliary to the church, and should be so considered.

Mr. Johns further suggested that the conference would do well to take no definite action immediately, and carefully weigh all plans proposed before executing them. As Mr. Johns concluded, Mr. T. H. Focke arose, and after a brief speech uttered in earnest approval of the undertaking, and pledging his co-operation in the matter, suggested that those present who had been Y. M. C. A. men be requested to offer advice pertinent to the subject.

Rev. Dr. Bailey and Messrs. Johns, C. B. Giddings and C. B. Heckman gave the details of their connection with other branches of the organization, designated the rocks upon which some had split, and suggested plans for their avoidance. A motion was then put for the purpose of ascertaining the numerical strength that might be relied upon, and in response to the call the entire body arose and pledged their aid in furtherance of the project.

In order to expedite matters and to render the business more manageable, Mr. W. S. Clemens moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, who should communicate with the State executive committee of the Y. M. C. A., and request their immediate co-peration; to ask, if it be possible, that they send a representative to confer with the organizing body at the next meeting.

The motion having passed, the afternoon of Sunday, November 6, was appointed for the next meeting, and Messrs. Giddings, Heckman, Focke, Westover and Sprankle were the members chosen to constitute the committee, with full discretionary power to act.

Then the meeting adjourned.

And now that the initiatory steps have been taken, and the project is being pushed by an energetic few. Let each Massillonian feel that the duty has devolved upon him individually to lend his co-operation in establishing an association so obviously needed, and one which will be a powerful auxiliary to the churches in their evangelical work. It is probable that financial aid will, at present, be neither needed nor asked. It is the desire of the society to ascertain whether a sufficient number of active members can be obtained to secure its permanency, before anything involving expenditure be undertaken.

Should this attempt prove successful, the association will want a home. A chapel and reading room will be indispensable; and the arrangements will be incomplete without a reception room and a gymnasium.

Much money will be needed to carry out all these plans, and when the time comes to execute them, the loyalty of every citizen of Massillon will be judged by the amount contributed toward establishing so beneficent an association. May the gods avert from this worthy project, the sudden and inglorious fate that befell the Massillon Library Association!

What do the Lawyers Think of This?

A number of prominent attorneys in the city are advocating a measure for the purpose of asking the next Legislature to pass an act authorizing the election of a judge at salary of $4,000 a year to hold criminal court in the Ninth judicial district, composed of Carroll, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull, Portage, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula counties. This would relieve the common pleas court of criminal business and would have a great many advantages. The costs would be but $444.44 for each county. The cases are accumulating so on the dockets that it causes a great delay in litigation.—Youngstown Correspondence.

The immensity of the boom now being inflated by that energetic paper the Fremont News, may be judged by the number of real estate transfers. For instance for the week ending October 27, there were just three, and the total value of the lot was $810. Great boom, that!

THE PLATFORM LOUNGER

WHO WANTS TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

The Lack of Cars—The Massillon & Cleveland Road—Station Improvements—Minor Matters.

"It's awful the amount of traffic that is being done on this railroad," said Agent John A. Shoemaker, as he peered through the little window that looks from his office into the pretty ladies' waiting room of the Ft. Wayne station. If it was not that we received a good deal of stuff, I don't believe we should get any cars at all. Our imports are very much less than our exports, and are mostly in the shape of compact merchandise. I suppose that we get in from six to twelve cars a day, and as soon as they are empty, we fill them up and get them off. Only the terminal points are allowed the box cars needed, and the way stations must take what they can get." Mr. Shoemaker, it might be remarked, was speaking only of box cars, for high-class freight. The company treats Massillon a little better, in regard to gondolas, and well it may, for the city's tonnage is far greater than that of any other station on the line.

The Pennsylvania Company's shops are all working on new cars. About forty new ones are turned out every day, but this is only a drop in the bucket compared to the number that is needed. The Detroit Car Company also has a big contract for this road, and its entire force is working upon it. The capacity of the new cars is thirty tons, with the exception of those made for the live stock trade, and theirs is only twenty.

"Why cannot you work your company up to running passenger trains again on the Massillon & Cleveland route, to Cleveland?" queried THE INDEPENDENT man, who was waiting for a late train. "The truth is I tried my best, not so very long ago, and for the present I'll give it up," he replied. "At the time I mentioned, I made out a comprehensive statement of the business being transacted on the tri-weekly trains, and made a first class argument, I thought. The fact is that little road is a mint of itself. We can't take all the business it wants to give us, and yet I look for no radical change in its management, at least for some time." To come right down to it, and Mr. Shoemaker nodded his head in acquiescence as his questioner said it, the Pennsylvania Company has a white elephant on its hands in the shape of too much traffic for its capacity. It is a physical impossibility for it to cope with all the demands made upon it, and until its general carrying business becomes more quiet, or the number of cars is increased to meet the demand, the management does not care or need to work up trade on its feeders. It seems hardly likely that the present enormous tonnage will continue for any great length of time, at least, such is the feeling with or without reason, and the day is not very far distant when through trains will again go into Cleveland over the "Huckleberry." The "Huckelberry" was once Massillon's salvation, and it is going to be an important factor again. For shippers Massillon offers its four railroads, and it is sorry that to travellers it can only offer three.

"The new platform and shed wonderfully improves appearances here," said another man, "but do you know, people want to be very careful how close to the edge they walk. Trains are not yet using the track laid next to it, but they soon will, and then you will notice that the tops of the passenger coaches will come up even with the roof of the shed. Now any one who misses his footing and gets under this high platform, can consider his earthly career as ended."

A new main track is being built through town and east of it for several miles. It will be completed in about two weeks and will, as expected, run next to the station platform.

They used to run the mail car on the last section of the big trains until within a week or so. The way they came to send the mail on first, once more, was, that a prominent Massillon firm, doing a great postoffice business, complained to the government department about the unnecessary delay of the U. S. mails, and the complaint was favorably acted upon at once.

Do Our Merchants Violate It?

The law of Ohio provides that anyone who sells, trades or gives to any minor under age of fourteen years, any revolver, shot gun, rifle or firearm of any description whatever, or ammunition for the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. It also provides that anyone selling or exhibiting for sale to such minors any toy pistol made of metallic or hard substance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both.—Alliance Review.

Counterfeit postal notes are in circulation. The inferior grade of work now being done by the government makes the effort at imitation much more successful and easier to accomplish.

A NEEDED CHANGE

IN THE OHIO PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Commissioner Tappan Makes Some Sensible Suggestions.

State School Commissioner Tappan makes some exceedingly sensible remarks upon the unbusinesslike manner in which much school business is carried on. He has recently said:

At the meeting of the Ohio Teachers' Association, at Akron, June 29th last, there was a consultation of some of the Institute lecturers and other teachers of the State with the State Commissioner. It was agreed to advocate a law to make the organization of boards of education the same in townships as in towns.

There are 2,136 boards of education in the State; of these, 788 are in city, village, and special districts, and 1,348 are in township districts. There are about 11,000 sub-districts, showing an average of eight sub-districts to each township.

In the 1,348 township districts the boards of education consist of the clerks of the sub-districts. In every sub-district a director may be elected by the qualified voters, on the second Monday in April, to serve for three years. The directors of each sub-district meet and appoint one of their number clerk of the sub-district. It is the duty of this clerk to preside at meetings of the directors and to record their proceedings. There is no election of persons expressly to serve as members of a township board of education, but each township board consists of the township clerk and the directors who have been appointed clerks of the sub-districts.

The powers and duties of the two kinds of boards of education are the same in all respects except one; that one is of the greatest importance. In every sub-district the power to appoint and dismiss the teacher is in the hands of the local directors. The board of education of a township district is thus deprived of power to enforce any regulation that requires the aid of a sub district teacher.

The proposition now made is that the boards of education in township districts shall be elected by the votes of the district, and that each township board shall have the entire and exclusive control of the district.

The schools of Ohio are famous throughout the whole enlightened world. This was shown by the reports made in the centennial year 1876, by expert visitors from other nations. This progress has been principally in the cities and towns. In every city in Ohio the work of education is done in a more systematic manner than in the township districts. Notice the differences:

1st. In the town districts, a regular course of study is pursued in every school. In the township districts, every board of education has power to determine a course of study; and in some of them it has been ordered by the boards, but generally it has failed because the board has no power to enforce the order. This perpetuates the disorderly way in which the education of children is conducted in most country schools.

2nd. As a general rule, teachers are changed nearly every year in the sub-districts. They are more permanently employed in the towns.

In 1886 there was a change of teachers in more than half the country schools in the State.

3rd. In the town schools, the pupils are classified and instruction is given to classes.

4th. In the town districts, the time for opening the schools for the year is established, and the schools are continued a fixed term. In the sub districts, very great irregularity is common.

The common neglect of township boards of education to exercise the powers given them by the statute, presents a remarkable contrast with what is common in the town boards of education. Of the 1,348 township boards, not one in ten exercises the power given by the statute to "establish one or more schools of higher grade," nor the power to "determine the studies to be pursued in the schools," nor the power to "appoint a superintendent." There is not one in ten of the 788 boards in the cities, villages and special districts, but that exercises all these powers. This is not to be accounted for by any difference in the intelligence of the two classes of men. The only cause that accounts for the difference is the fact that the members of boards in towns are conscious of the power to manage and control the schools. The boards in the country know that they have not the power; they know that the control of the teachers is taken from them, and that there is no other way to govern and instruct a school than by the teachers.

Let us learn by experience and adopt for the whole State the time and method of electing boards of education that we have found to be the best for one-half. It is simply a question how best to transact business. ELI T. TAPPAN.

It may have been observed that Henry F. Abbey handles almost all sorts of musical attractions. There is one though that he does not "star" much—the cornet player. He knows all about the cornet. He used to pipe it on moonlight serenades through the streets of Akron, O., with the ghoulish glee of which only an amateur can be proud. Afterward, when still very young, he joined a minstrel troupe, working up the choruses with that cornet.—New York Times.

The Columbia college and New York sophomores have resolved to put down hazing, rushing, and all such nonsense. Civilization is making progress. Some say that boys are by nature cruel. It would be better to say that they are heedless about the way they show their strength, though that comes very near to cruelty. But boy nature can be converted as well as adult.—New York Independent.

The Canton Democrat quotes a traveling man as having said of that city: "What kind of a sun-down town do you call this? I suppose I will have to go to bed with a candle, sleep with the hostler, and at five o'clock to-morrow morning be awakened from my slumbers by the ringing of a farm bell, and be chased out of bed to eat breakfast before sun-up."

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

SPECULATION AS TO WHAT IS LIABLE TO TAKE PLACE.

A Rumor that Secretary Lamar Will Be Appointed to the Supreme Bench, and That General Vilas Will Leave the Postoffice Department—Other News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Much speculation is being indulged in here with regard to cabinet changes which may be the outcome of Secretary Lamar's appointment to the supreme bench. It has been intimated that Postmaster General Vilas will leave the postoffice department to assume the interior portfolio, and Assistant Postmaster Stevenson is spoken of as his successor. There is probably no foundation for this rumor.

Mr. Vilas said yesterday, in language more forcible than elegant, that the stories printed relative to this change were the merest guess work. "If I were to disclose anything that I might know with regard to the president's intensions," he said, "I would deserve to be dismissed from the cabinet. I am free to say, however, that these reports are idle speculations, based on nothing."

A prominent official of the interior department said: "Secretary Lamar will go upon the supreme bench in the course of a few weeks. Of that there can be no doubt. The president recently said in addressing a delegation of politicians who had called to press the claims of a well known Democrat for the position that the newspapers had already decided the matter for him, and that he was willing in this case to abide by their decision. It is accepted as a settled fact in this department that Secretary Lamar is soon to resign, and plans are being made accordingly. Of course the question of his successor is an absorbing one, but it is generally believed that the president will not choose an outsider at this juncture. I have noticed the rumors with regard to Col. Vilas, but took no stock in them. He is congenially located where he is, and could not hope to add to his reputation in a single year in this department.

"Assistant Secretary Muldrow will unquestionably be selected as Mr. Lamar's successor. His familiarity with the work of the several branches of this great office, tireless industry and his entire accord with the present administration of the department eminently fit him to carry on the reforms which Secretary Lamar has inaugurated. He has labored faithfully to add to the credit of his chief, and it would be a very graceful act for Mr. Lamar to urge upon the president the advisability of the appointment. I know that Mr. Lamar expects the president will tender the promotion to Mr. Muldrow."

Interior department officials are of the opinion that J. D. G. Hawkins, the present second assistant, will be given the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Muldrow to the secretaryship. There is a well organized movement among Indiana politicians, however, to urge upon the president the appointment of Assistant Land Commissioner Stockslager as first assistant secretary. A gentleman from that state said to-day:

"I believe that the president expects to appoint an outsider to the place. This will be a very unwise move for the reason that a new man could be nothing but a figurehead in that position for a year to come and would seriously embarrass the work of the department. Mr. Stockslager is thoroughly acquainted with the land question, which constitutes the most important work out of office, and of the general affairs of the department."

Opposition to the Western Union.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Cullom, who is in this city, is strongly in favor of the government controlling the telegraph systems of the country and will give his attention to the construction of a bill touching the matter this winter, now that the interstate law is off his hands. He does not believe in purchasing the Western Union, but thinks that the government should construct its own lines and run the system in connection with the postal system. This could be done for $20,000,000, according to estimates furnished by many electricians. A syndicate composed of the leading journals of the country now propose to buy the United lines. The cities represented are New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. The papers in these cities now expend annually over $1,000,000 for tolls, and the construction of additional southern lines is proposed.

National Bank to Close.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—A circular issued Saturday calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Third National bank, of this city, for the purpose of going into liquidation. The officials of the concern say that the bank is perfectly solvent, and the depositors will be paid up in full. The cause of the closing of the bank was the failure of Rood & Maxwell, at Washburn. They held that firm's paper for over $200,000. Culbertson, one of Albany's wealthiest citizens, and one of the largest stockholders, is in the city, and will assume charge of the bank's affairs.

Indiana Miners' Strike Over.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 1.—The miners' strike at Washington, Daviess county, is about to end, and all the miners are expected to return to work soon. Nearly eight hundred miners struck over a month ago for what is called the Columbus scale and pay every two weeks. Other miners in southern Indiana followed, and over two hundred men quit work in various counties south of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. They get nearly all they asked.

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

Salem will probably contract for forty electric lights to burn all night, at rental of one hundred per lamp.

Jenks' Dream.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize fighters' ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughty little champion who met and deliberately knocked over, one by one, a score or more of big, burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pigmy proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing. He accounts for the dream by the fact that he just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's tiny Purgative Pellet easly "knock out" and beat all the rest hollow!

A Woman's Sweet Will.

She is prematurely deprived of her charms of face and form, and made unattractive by the wasting effects of ailments and irregularities pecular to her sex. To check this drain upon, not only her strength and health, but upon her amiable quantities as well, is her first duties. This is safely and speedily accomplished by a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a nervine and tonic of wonderful efficacy, and prepared especially for the alleviation of those suffering from "dragging down" pains, sensations of nausea, and weakness incident to woman—a boom to her sex.

In New Hampshire House, bill ratifying and confirming lease of Manchester & Lawrence railroad for 50 years passed.

"Let dogs delight to bark," &c. but when a cultured and "early Englished" and well dressed dude takes to it, it is then he needs a friend to lend him a quarter to buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Washington Territory population is estimated at 143,659.

Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores lost nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle aperative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence curing all diseases of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 4

Because of labor troubles among the sugar plantations in Terrebonne parish, La., the governor has ordered State troops to the scene.

"A lady had the flesh eaten off her arm by scrofula. Could see the sinews working. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured her." J. Ranston, Elderton, Pa.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Canton Democrat says that a picked nine of Canton boys will come to Massillon on Wednesday and try the Massillon high school nine in a game of base ball.

Jay Cooke does not favor the purchase of large amounts of bonds by the treasury, but approves of spending the surplus in internal improvements.

Found at Last

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morgan-thaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O. 51—1y

At New York, a committee of the Knights of Labor call mass meeting in Union Square in behalf of the seven condemned anarchists of Chicago.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 30-eow

By premature discharge of a blast in a well being dug at Mount Pleasant, W. Va., Charles Pullin and Oscar Greer, well-to-do farmers, were killed.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars; order direct.

NOTE.—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency, or money refunded, even after one year's trial.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO., 134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The daisy, for some reason, continues in high favor, not only as a a model for ladies' brooches, but men's scarf pins as well. These daisy pins are often enameled in nature's own colors, with the heart of the flower simulated by a yellow diamond.—Jewelers' Circular.

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup." Use it in time; you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

The poverty of Yale college men becomes very apparent by reading this clipping: "The present Yale freshman class the largest that ever entered that college is said to be the weakest financially. Fully half of them do not spend over $5 a week. There are some that spend more. One of these is young Armour of Chicago, whose allowance is one hundred dollars a week.

"We Point With Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly, and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50 cents. 4

Western Union stockholders unanimously approved purchase of Baltimore & Ohio line.

Little Willie screams and storms with a burn upon his arm. To little Willie joy is sent by using Salvation Oil, the great liniment.

It was reported at New York that the body of A. T. Stewart had been found.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

T. A. Harrison, millionaire president of the Security Bank, Minneapolis, is dead.

BRACE UP.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson (retired) died at New York.

The Western Settler's Chosen Specific.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water of the district subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

At Baltimore, Md., 12 B. & O. operators and three clerks were notified that their services would be dispensed with after November 10.

Good Results in Ever Case

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES.

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-eow

Deafness can't be cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

If You Have

No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independent.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor.
J. B. FORAKER of Hamilton County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
W. C. LYON, of Licking County.

Supreme Judge (Long term)
W. T. SPEAR, of Trumbull County.

Supreme Judge (Short term).
F. J. DICKMAN, of Cuyahoga County.

Auditor of State,
E. W. POE, of Wood County.

State Treasurer
J. C. BROWN, of Jefferson county.

Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON, of Franklin county.

Board of Public Works,
A. FLICKINGER, of Defiance county.

District Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
ROBERT RALEY, of Carroll county.

Senatorial Ticket.

State Senate,
HOMAS C. SNYDER, of Stark county.

County Ticket.

Probate Judge.
JACOB P. FAWCETT,

Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. BOW.

Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.

Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.

Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN,
G. W. WILHELM.

County Commissioner,
J. W. WEARSTLER,

Infirmary Director,
TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN

When will McBride speak in Massillon? That is the burning question

Mr. Dungan should be informed that George Francis Train is open to engagements.

The Canton Democrat is suffering from its annual fall attack of temporary insanity, brought about by the approaching election.

Judge Fawcett is an accomplished lawyer. Mr. Spenseller failed in securing admittance to the bar. Vote for the most competent man for probate judge.

If the Massillon police force could be induced never to appear, except in full uniform, with the regulation club, and the regulation belt, appearances would be better preserved, if not the peace.

The doings at Macon during Jefferson Davis's visit lack the dignity of purpose, and for that community, nine-tenths of the people of the United States have lost all respect. It is not with bitterness, but with utter contempt, that all true Americans read General Jackson's speech.

The Atlanta Constitution is booming Governor Gordon for the vice presidency in the South, and the Governor is himself appearing on his best behavior in the North. After Macon, nothing would give surprise, and the election result of 1888, is fast becoming a foregone conclusion.

Observe the modesty with which John McBride speaks of himself, in his official column, in the Labor Tribune: "Miners of Stark and Carroll counties, remember President John McBride is a candidate for the Senate. Labor representatives are few, and it is to our interest to have him elected."

The story that Sam Cary and Mr. W. H. Crain had a row in a Lima hotel because Mr. Crain liked whisky and Mr. Cary didn't is interesting. Locally speaking, accounts are now balanced. This, with compliments to some goody, goody people who told a few weeks ago what was thought a good anecdote.

Mr. T. C Putman made such a **good infirmary director that his party insisted upon nominating him again, although he did not want the place.**

The Morning Republican, of Wooster, has been coming for nearly a week to THE INDEPENDENT office. It is such a handsome little sheet, typographically, that it deserves a hearty compliment for that alone. Though only a five-column paper, it hopes to grow, and of course it will, if it keeps on as well as it has begun. This is to be a generation of evening newspapers, there is no doubt about that, and THE INDEPENDENT, which, to an extent, establishes this fact, is inclined to believe that an evening journal will do better in Wooster than one published in the morning However, that is only a matter of opinion, and the Morning Republican has from Massillon every possible wish for the success its enterprise deserves.

From all over the State, and from Cincinnati particularly, come reports of typhoid fever, and in such numbers that it has assumed almost the proportion of an epidemic. The sanitarians know just where to lay the blame, which is borne almost equally by those who have provided a poor water supply, have failed to construct sewers, and who have done unscientific plumbing. We of Massillon do not want to lock our barn after the horse is stolen. Now is the time to look after these matters. Before we go on adding to our sewer system, let us have a thoroughly competent engineer give us a plan to work on, and one that will last for all time.

The Mansfield Herald pretends, and doubtless wishes to be a Republican newspaper, yet its persistent attacks upon Mr. Capeller, the editor of the News, who happens to be also the chairman of the Republican State executive committee, during his absence, and when his personality ought to have no public interest, show that its course is ill advised, Mr. Capeller is not a legitimate issue, however just the Herald's changes. In other words the Herald is playing into the hands of the Democrats in order to seemingly worst the editor of its business rival It is not good business or good politics.

Mr. Fuchs has been paid in full. His claim was reported favorably by the auditing committee, and the council accepted and acted upon its report. The precedent is bad, very bad, though the sum is small. The council of this city has virtually said to its contractors, "You may contract at a given price, but you need not furnish the materials stipulated in the specifications. And you may charge us more for whatever you choose to substitute, than your competing bidders would have been willing to accept."

THE INDEPENDENT is aiming to have its correspondence thoroughly representative of all Stark, and part of Wayne and Tuscarawas counties. It is succeeding pretty well, and the selection of writers in the mining communities has been especially happy. Good correspondents, who can write king's English, and will not drop the work when the novelty wears off, are welcome, and their efforts are appreciated.

Russell Sage, the Wall street magnate, wrote this clever sentiment in an autograph album, "I think that as we only pass through this world once, we ought to do our little all to make others happy, and throw them roses and bread instead of stones and curses." Russell's irony is truly refreshing. It would be about as appropriate for Jay Gould to write "Honesty is the best policy," for instance, or "Some people go out for wool, and come in shorn."

Rebel General Jackson in his Macon speech, informs us that the South went to war, not for slavery, but for State rights. The original thirteen banded themselves together for mutual defence, mutual strength, and mutual benefit, and became a nation, home government being preserved to each. No State has a right to secede from the Union, no county from a State, no township from a county. Admit the right of secession, confusion and anarchy follow.

If capital punishment is ever merited, it will be justly visited upon the heads of the seven unfortunate Anarchists in Chicago, and upon "Blinky" Morgan in Ravenna. Yesterday's dispatches say that both these events will take place, and a righteously indignant public says, Amen!

Governor Gordon is a good speaker, but it was not expedient to bring him to Ohio.

Boston has gone back on Browning, and is now digging into the beauties of Russian literature.

Do the Mansfield papers fully realize how exceedingly monotonous their three cornered war is becoming?

Captain Crawford is not saying much, but he is looking to his fences pretty closely, and none are in better repair.

Dr. Hammond, of New York, says it is worry, not work, that kills people. Mr. Thomas E. Powell should heed the remark.

The weather bureaus are trying hard to account for this morning's heavy frost, notwithstanding the dry ground. We need rain.

The prospects for a permanent Republican club have gone glimmering, for the present, at least. The young men need a good organizing spirit.

The city council is ever ready to sally into the railroads and other big corporations, but to be just it should treat its small contractors in the same way.

The elegant Mr. Curtis can no longer support the President with enthusiasm, since he has learned that he picks his teeth at the table. His original allegiance was caused by not much better reasons.

The Dry Goods Reporter has recently said: "One cent is very small, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock, it possesses stern, magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music."

The first circus of the season always takes the shine off all others, and in a like manner Mr. Cleveland's trip has knocked interest in J. Davis's travels higher than a cocked hat. Besides fossils never can enjoy the popular attention.

It is high time for the traveling public to send in its protest to the Pullman Parlor Car Company against the construction of five-feet four births, for six-feet men, and a petition for an allowance of more than one blanket on cold nights when the car is full.

The Michigan Insane Asylum is said to be more full than usual, and a great number of the new patients were addicted to cigarette smoking Like the war against the car stove, the fight against the cigarette is being long drawn out, and may be apparently futile, but the manufacturers are now beginning to complain.

If people will stop speculating why the lecture course is not longer, and tickets sold for less money, and will do a little lively thinking, and a little more active working, the more liberal propositions will be made in good time. Give the "monied men" a rest. Massillon nor any other town can afford to wait for them, as a class, to wake up. Be practical.

Dear readers, or more properly, beloved advertisers, please note the fact that THE INDEPENDENT'S circulation is climbing past the figures of infancy, and at a much more rapid rate than either the subscriptions to the lecture course are coming in, or the numbers upon the houses are going up. This is what the New York Times would call an "involved sentence," but it contains three very distinct ideas worthy of consideration.

TWO FACTS.

They are in reference to the Ohio financial condition. Here is one:

Cash in treasury at close of business October 29, 1887 ..... $281,461 48
Balance in General Revenue Fund..... 118,211 43

and here is the other: "Under the last Democratic administration, there was a balance in the General Revenue Fund November 15, 1885, of $34,555 41." And now, dear friends, whom do you think is bankrupting Ohio?

The whole Republican ticket demands the vote of all who believe in a business-like local government.

Mr. McBride's trade is politics first, work for the miners last. Vote to take away his first profession on Tuesday.

THE COUNCIL,

AFTER TALKING MUCH OF FUCH'S CONTRACT,

Pays Him in Full—Mr. Clutz After the Railroads.

Mr. Lieghley ought to have attended the council meeting last night, but he did not. The Ph. Fuchs bill was paid, and paid in full, without a protest. Mr. Lieghley would have said a word or two.

The mayor's quarterly report was read. The fines collected amounted to $11.00, and the licenses $44.00. It was accepted and filed.

Solicitor Young said that the city ought to accept the McClymonds' and Ricks' additions. That the council could compel them to fix up the streets afterwards. But the council said no.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That two dozen chairs be purchased for the mayor's court room. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Boerner: That the engineer give stakes to one Limbach on Wooster street for curbing. Lost.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That all work on the streets be discontinued, except what can be done by one cart and one man. Mr. Leu moved that the resolution be tabled. Lost. The resolution was then carried. Messrs. Clutz Boerner and Leu voting in the negative

A petition to change the name of Cypress alley to Cypress street, signed by William Castleman, and others, was presented, and an ordinance upon the subject read three times and passed.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That the city engineer be paid for furnishing numbers to citizens. Laid upon the table to be taken up next week.

Mr. Blumenschein stated that the W. & L. E. Railway Company was putting in wooden curbing and a gravel sidewalk, contrary to orders. He also stated that a car load of powder had been deposited in a Tremont street magazine, in violation of the ordinance, which permits the storage of only 200 pounds in the city. This stirred up the arch-enemy of the railroads, Mr. Clutz, who moved that the solicitor be ordered, forthwith, to instruct, order, and compel the said corporation, to put in stone curbing and lay a stone walk. Mr. Volkmor, too, moved that the mayor notify the powder owners to remove it within six days. Both motions prevailed.

Mr. Oehler moved that the fire department be permitted to parade with the German Veterans on Saturday, and the privilege was graciously granted.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the engineer give stakes to all persons having the material on hand for their curbing. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That two street crossings, yet unlaid, be ordered put down in three days. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

Freight on reel	$ 15 60
A Wendling	3 75
George Curley	6 62
J C Pepper	50 00
G Maier	50 00
T Hagan	50 00
M Elsass	50 00
G M Richardson	45 00
C Bartz	40 00
Fire Extinguishing Mfg. Co	750 0
Baughman	11 10
A Stilley	142 50
Geo Bullach	17 85
Leo Young	27 93
Frank Miller	5 00
J W Cameron	14 50
John Miller	11 14
H F Oehler	37 85
Phil Fuchs	644 20
A W Smith	15 41

Mr. Monnot is a Democratic ward worker, Mr. Bach is a man whose nomination has brought forth nothing but opprobrium from the best element in his party, Jacob Grossman is a respectable and intelligent school teacher, and George Wilhelm—well, everybody knows George Wilhelm. Choose the best of these four men next Tuesday.

As a matter of professional politics Governor Gordon is more welcome in Ohio, to the Republican party, than almost any man the Democratic committee could have found.

Captain Crawford does not have to have his features reproduced in the Stark county newspapers. We all know him to be a good, honest, reliable man. Could anything better be said of anyone? Vote for him.

As a matter of fact, there is now no complaint from either the Democratic press or platform, about Republicans wearing the "bloody shirt," since the Jackson effort at Macon.

J. W. Wearstler will be interested only in doing the very best, at all times, for the county interests.

Hiram Doll has made a good treasurer. That is enough of itself to secure for him a re-election

C. C. Bow is one of the highest and best men in the county, capable and willing.

The Hon. William McKinley will speak in the Massillon opera house on Monday night.

The Independent Company's stock of rare books and beautiful pictures may still be seen.

HERE AND THERE

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN MASSILLON.

About Coal Drilling—The Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension—Local Improvements.

One of the well posted men in the Massillon coal district is Mr. Otto Uhlendorff. He has done considerable drilling, too, principally for himself, but he does not call himself a professional driller. This morning, while talking about the business, out of curiosity he began jotting down the names of the firms who do nothing else, and counted fourteen in all who operate exclusively in the Tuscarawas valley. It takes about twenty days, with fair luck, to drill down to coal by hand, and, estimating roughly, these firms will average about fifteen holes a year. So it is an easy problem in arithmetic to discover that about two hundred and ten test holes are sunk close about town, annually. The gross amount spent in prospecting represents, therefore, a good-sized fortune. Two or three of these firms have steam machines, and can do their work much faster than by the old-fashioned method. This has been an exceptionally lucky year for coal men, as about seven new mines have or will be opened, so that the comparative number of failures and successes in finding good veins is startling.

What turned out to be a very foolish remark was made to Mr. Uhlendorff, that it was strange that almost without exception, no good coal "finds" had been made on the east side of the river. "Why, it is not so very strange" said he. "There are one hundred test drills made on the west side to one on the east, and yet notwithstanding this disparity, Beaver Run, No. 3, No. 6 and Hornbrook, each big mines, are all on the east side of the river. I have seen twelve sets of drills going at one time on the west side, but never anything like it on the other. The drilling that has been done on the east bank of the Tuscarawas in the suburbs of the city itself has not proved very fruitful, but in the course of time something will come of it for the territory cannot yet be called fairly tested."

Speaking of the east side of the river, one of the Miller's, probably John, has a piece of property north-east of Beaver Run well underlaid with coal, and another shaft will be sunk soon.

Russell & Co.'s handsome new office is coming on apace, and to repeat an often made remark, is going to be one of the prettiest buildings in town. The lumber yard is being moved back of the railroad switches, the watchman's lodge will be trundled off to some other point, and that whole great space north of the shops is to be sodded and made into a park. Then the Pennsylvania railroad people are going to improve, too. That is, they are going to do more than they have commenced. If they could only be induced to sod their embankment where it faces the Russell works, way out to the little creek, and pull down all the fences, it would then be apparently a part of Russell & Co.'s grounds, and the whole would make a beautiful landscape. And that will all be done some day.

THE STORY OF THE WRECK

HOW THE PROPELLER VERNON WAS LOST.

Axel Stone, the Only Survivor, Tells a Well Connected Story of the Disaster and the Cause of the Same—Over Forty-Eight Hours in the Freezing Water.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 3.—The schooner S. B. Pomeroy, arrived here at 7:30 last evening, having on board Axel Stone, picked up on Lake Michigan by the schooner, and who is the sole survivor of the propeller Vernon. He is a Swede, aged twenty-three years and can talk but imperfect English. However, he made himself quite well understood and tells a more connected and intelligent story than could be expected from one who had been in the lake forty-eight hours through freezing weather.

The Vernon left Chicago Thursday evening at 6 o'clock on her regular trip, and made the usual stops. At St. Ignace they took on pig iron. They left Frankfort at 7 o'clock Friday evening, that being the last port touched at. Her cargo consisted of apples, fish, potatoes, pig iron and staves, and the load was unusually heavy, the boat being loaded about one foot deeper than usual, and the deck being only about six inches above water. After leaving Frankfort the weather was fine and continued so until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when a gale from the northwest set in. Stone says he was on watch till midnight. The sea rose rapidly, and the boat labored heavily, although she seemed while he was on deck to steer pretty well. Her excessive loads between decks prevented the closing of the gangways. At the gangways the deck was only about one and one half inches above water on the starboard side and six inches on the port side. She rolled a good deal until about 4 o'clock a. m., and the water was washing through the gangways.

Before that hour there was at one time considerable water in the hold, which they pumped out with a syphon, and supposed everything was all right. Stone says that before he went off watch he ventured to suggest to the captain that some lading be thrown off, so that the gangways could be closed, but that the latter told him to go to h—l, and that he was running that boat. He also says that he asked the mate why they did not turn around and put back. He says that after the wreck, and while on a raft one of the firemen told him that one of the fires was put out at 3 o'clock. Between 3 and 4 o'clock he was awakened by a crashing sound, and the noise of trying to get boats from the deck. He felt the steamer was foundering, and putting on a life preserver sprang through a window of the room into the water.

Moving Against the Crows.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Unofficial dispatches to-day announce that Gen. Ruger moved against the hostile Crows in Montana this morning. The war department expected the movement, but has received no information.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for Nov. 2.

NEW YORK—Money 3½ per cent. Exchange steady. Governments steady.

Currency sixes, 121 bid; four coupons, 120¾; four-and-a-halfs, 108¼ bid.

The stock market opened active and strong and on a steady buying which continued during the first half hour, prices advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Toward 11 o'clock an onslaught by the bears on Missouri Pacific caused that stock to decline 1⅛ per cent. The remainder of the list was, however well supported and the early advance sustained. The market at the present writing is firm, with the Grangers, Vanderbilts and Coalers the features.

Bur. & Quincy	130	Mich. Central	88
Canadian Pacific	54⅛	Missouri Pacific	87⅜
Canadian South'n	54¼	N. Y. Central	107⅛
Central Pacific	32	Nort.western	108¼
C., C., C. & I	52½	Northern Pacific	21
Del. & Hudson	103¼	do pre'erred	44
Del., Lac., & W	127⅛	Ohio & Miss	23¼
Denver & Rio G.	23⅛	Pacific Mail	31½
Erie seconds	27⅛	Reading	63¼
Illinois C'n'ral	116	Rock Island	111
Jersey Central	74	St. Paul	73⅛
Kansas & Texas	18¼	do preferred	116
Lake Shore	94⅛	Union Pacific	48⅜
Louisville & Nash	58⅛	Western Union	77⅞

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.50@3.70; family, $3.10@3.35.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 70@73c.; No. 2, 75@75½c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 43@44c.; No. 2 mixed, 44½@45c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 27½@28c.; No. 2 mixed 28½@2 c.; No. 3 white, 2 @ 0 .

PORK—Family, $13.25@13.50; regular, $13.00@13.25.

LARD—Kettle, 6¾@6 c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 8@8.05c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.00@2.25 per dozen; fair to prime, $2.25@2.75.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 23@24c.; fine merino, 17@18c.; common, 18@20c.; fleece-washed medium clothing, 27@28c.; combing, 28@29c.; fine merino, X and XX, 26@27c.; burr and cots, 16@18c.; tub-washed, 36@37c.; pulled, 27@28c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $13.00@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime, $8.00@9.00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5.50@7.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.85@4.50; fair, $3.00@3.75; common, $1.00@1.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00; yearlings and calves, $1.75@2.50.

HOGS—Select butchers', $4.55@4.65; fair to good packing, $4.50@4.50; fair to good light, $4.10@4.35; common, $3.50@4.15; culls, $2.75@3.55.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.15; good to choice, $3.35@4.00; common to fair lambs, $3.50@4.35; good to choice, $4.35@4.85.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 88@90c.; No. 2 red winter, 8 c.; December, 8 c.

CORN—Mixed, 52½c.; December, 52½c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 38c.; No. 2, 35c.

CATTLE—$3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs, live weight.

HOGS—$4.50@5.10 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$3.50@4.40 per 100 lbs, live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9⅝c.; do New Orleans, 9⅝c.; November, 9.6 c.; December, 9.6 c.; January, 9.69c.; February, 9.70c. March, 9.8 c.; April, 9. 0c.; May, 9.97c.; June, 10.03c.; July, 10.07c.; August, 10.05c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Slow; prime to extra, $4.65@4.75; fair to good, $4.0 @4.25; common, $2.5 @3.75; feeders, $3.50@4.05; stockers, $2.00@3.00, receipts, 34 ; shipments, 79.

HOGS—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 1,900; shipments 1,100; Philadelphias, $4.70@4.75; Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; common to fair $4.40@4.5 .

SHEEP—Dull; receipts, 1.00; shipments, 2 00. Prime, $4.00@4.20, fair to good, $3.50@3.75; common, $1.00@2.00.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3.00@5.10; mixed, $1.00@2.50; stockers and feeders, $1 0.@3.00.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4.30@4.60; mixed packing, $4.10@4.35; choice heavy, $4.5 @4.5 .

SHEEP—Very dull; nothing doing; common, $2.00@4.5 ; lambs, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 600; shipments, 600.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Steady; cash, 76 c.; November, 76 c.

CORN—Steady; cash, 41½c.; May, 46¼c.

OATS—Steady; cash, 3 ½c.; May, 31½c.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embossy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of its (I think) the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly: 16 pp; $1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 31 Bond street, New York.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzy

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

FOR SALE—49, Akron street

A Pleasantly Located

Dwelling House,

One Story, containing Six Rooms, Large Yard, well improved; and

Choice Fruit Trees, now bearing.

GOOD BARN

In the Rear.

19-1m **GODFRED DANNER.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

THE INDEPENDENT'S telephone No. is 43.

Pie socials are the correct thing, in Leetonia.

Ravenna's gas well is down two thousand four hundred feet.

Akron threatens to have a new theatre and a new railroad, within a year.

Twenty-three teachers are employed in the Alliance public schools.

It cost Youngstown nine hundred and sixty-four dollars for electric light last month.

Jessie Richfield, a young girl, was buried Wednesday afternoon, having died of dropsy.

Akron has only one hundred and ninety nine hydrants. Massillon has nearly as many.

There were 17,919 different teachers required to instruct the country schools of Ohio in 1886.

An infant daughter of Othello Davis, residing on the west side, died very suddenly Monday afternoon.

Julius Andrae's infant child died on Monday of membranous croup. The funeral took place to-day.

Hart Post, 134, G. A. R., will hold an open meeting on Wednesday evening, November 9. The public is invited.

According to the report of Auditor Manly, there are 24,714 youth of school age in Stark county.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania line, is taking an extended trip through the West.

The walls of Mr. Jas. H. McLain's new brick business block, on the corner of Tremont and Canal streets, are well under way.

The mite society of the Episcopal church will meet at at the residence of Mrs. John R. Dangler, Hill street, on Friday evening.

Kittie Dunlap, a pupil in A Secondary Tremont street school, was awarded third prize for declamation at the Canton fair.

Mr. Harry F. Rider has satisfactorily passed his examination for a certificate as assistant pharmacist, and one was issued to him on November 1.

Captain Josiah Clutz of the Gun Club, and William Caldwell left Wednesday morning to represent Massillon at the big North Industry shoot.

The trial of Conrad Doll, indicted for the murder of his wife and her son, at North Industry, last summer, will commence November 22, before Judge Pease.

John A. Hanlon, of this city, and formerly chief engineer of the W. & L. E., will have charge of the survey of the S. A. & C. railroad from Norwalk, southward.

Jack Morgan pleaded guilty to keeping his saloon open on Sunday, this morning, and was fined five dollars and costs. Doubtless he is the only offender of this sort in the city!

Some of the new suspender buckles are enameled, while others are studded with gems. Of special interest to men is the new necktie fastener, in silver, with a pin attachment.—Jewelers' Circular.

A number of department officers inspected Wilmot Post, G. A. R., Tuesday night, and a number of Massillon veterans attended. Wilmot did itself proud in entertaining its guests, who all had a very pleasant time.

The Busy Bees will give an entertainment and social in the M. E church Thursday evening, November 3. Ice cream will be served and a number of articles made by the Bees will be for sale.

The Wooster Republican is eager to know why Wooster cannot have a telephone exchange, and more than that, is quite sure that two electric street car lines will pay in that community.

From Paris comes sets of two pins with which to fasten the high standing collars so fashionable on ladies' tailor dresses. One of these pins is in circular form and either decorated with chasing or gems, while the second pin is a simple plain bar.—Jewelers Circular.

Fremont is so tickled with its electric light contract that the News publishes the contract, $95.00 per light, in big type. The humor of the thing is apparent, as Massillon and half a dozen towns around here are getting lights at only $70, and even less, per annum.

Standing on the Tremont street river bridge the other day, an INDEPENDENT man counted seven locomotives, all at work. Three were on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, two on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and two on the Ft. Wayne road

Engineer Wood, of the C. L. & W. railroad fell down stairs at his boarding house Monday morning and received a fracture of the arm between the shoulder and elbow. Mr. Wood is a very large man, and it is a wonder his injuries were not more severe.

The Ohio State Board of Health reports typhoid fever reported from twenty-two counties. New cases of diphtheria at Columbus, New Petersburg, Carey, Crestline, Plainfield, Hamilton, Farmer, New Springfield, Pleasant Bend, Miltonsburg, Hiram, Sandusky, Castine, Heslop, Washington and Cuyahoga Falls. New cases of scarlet fever at Columbus, Laura, Hamilton, Salem, Crestline, Neville and Plainfield.

Gust Theis captured a large owl Monday, which measures four feet ten inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other. He has it on exhibition at Sailer's barber shop.

Louis Hinderer, grocer on Erie street, was forced Monday morning to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Otto Young, assignee. Liabilities, $2,500; assets, $3,500.

Mr. Sailer, the Massillon cigar manufacturer, is making a 50x300 foot park at his own expense for the public use, and some Massillonians are kicking about it Some people would kick if they were being hung.—Dalton Gazette.

Mr. Jake Wolferd, having recovered from his pistol shot wound sufficiently to limp around, limped with difficulty into the mayor's office yesterday afternoon and paid a fine of ten dollars for allowing Jack Keefe to whip him a week or so ago.

Mr. G. L. Albrecht, executor, sold the Albrecht farm in Jackson township, to Adam Burkholder, this morning. The land consists of 195 acres, and the price for which it was purchased was $100 per acre. That is an example of what Stark county farm property is worth.

The two Marks, and two Topsys, and two bands did the business. Uncle Tom jammed the opera house last night. The play is old, but not necessarily bad. But last night it was bad just the same, as any such perversion of Mrs. Stowe's ideas must have been.

The dry grass in the field in the rear of Russell & Co.'s lumber yard caught fire yesterday evening, and burning over an acre, threatened the lumber piles, which were saved, however, by the efforts of a large number of men, brought out of the works to fight the flames.

In one locality in Massillon there are sixty children in thirteen dwellings. That's nothing. A few years ago there were thirty-seven youth of school age residing in three buildings on one half-sized lot in Doylestown.—Doylestown Journal.

The Massillon INDEPENDENT kicks because a sign painter in that town spells Plum street "Plumb." What's the matter with you? That painter is a "straight up and down" business man and was merely putting his principles into practice.—Doylestown Journal.

Salem is a city set upon a hill. It lies about 75 feet higher than the railroad station, and the bed of the P. Ft. W. & C. road, and this station is 621 feet above the level of Lake Erie. It is elevated enough to look down on every other town in the county.—Salem Republican.

Wm. Crookson was the most popular man in the watch contest at the Catholic fair, Saturday night, he having received $352.55, as against his opponent, George Phillips, $326.01. In the cane contest, Jacob Geis, jr., received $89.85, while his opponent, Samuel Bowser, received but four dollars.

The United Lines office in this city advertises for a messenger boy, as Harry Walcutt, formerly in their employ, left very suddenly yesterday for Kansas City, in company with a boy friend, leaving no notice of his departure at home. Harry will not long be absent, for he will find that there is no place like home.

Mr. S. D. Gordon, State Secretary, and W. H. Parker, General Secretary of the Canton Y. M. C. A., were in the city, on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining the chances for establishing an Association in this city, on a proper basis. They met a number of interested gentlemen in the Hotel Conrad Wednesday afternoon to discuss the situation.

If you have any news over your way, don't be so modest as to keep it to yourself. THE INDEPENDENT wants it. Do not fear that it is too trivial Shape it up on paper, sign your name to it, and send it by messenger or mail. Your name will not be printed—it is only wanted as a stamp of authenticity.

Rice, Hart & Ryman's minstrels missed their date last night, and spent the entire day in Massillon. With two theatrical companies, and big ones, too, several visiting divisions of Knights of Pythias, and a big commercial trade, the Hotel Conrad was pretty full, though in that establishment there always seems to be room for one more.

William Crooks, of this city, has secured a contract for grading a Canton street, over two other bidders. The Repository says: "Before the vote was taken, it developed that Crooks was a Massillon man, which fact raised up a strong objection among some of the members to giving him the contract, they advocating that it should be awarded to a Canton bidder."

"Daring and Suffering," THE INDEPENDENT'S new story, that is soon to be commenced, is by the Rev. William Pittenger, a fact which will not detract from its interest. Mr. Pittenger was the pastor of the First Methodist church in this city for ten years, shortly after the war, and is well remembered as an able minister and a good man.

Cloak Opening

At Siebold & Crone's, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 8th and 9th. Will display one of the largest and finest lines ever shown in this city in ladies, misses, and children's cloaks. A complete line of plush wraps will be shown. Call early and avoid the rush. Remember that one of the largest manufacturers will be represented. Respectfully,

Siebold & Crone.
Cor. Main and Erie streets, Massillon.

Read THE INDEPENDENT'S new story by a former Massillon man.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

H. C. Dielhenn is in Cleveland.

Mrs. Will Clemens is in Canal Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bresee are in the city.

Mrs. E. L. Arnold has returned from Cleveland.

Mrs. Louis Wagner is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Albert Rauber, of Pittsburg, is visiting his relatives in this city.

Adam Nohe, of Canal Dover, is visiting friends in this city and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. John Byer celebrated their silver wedding, Saturday.

Will Good, of Akron, came down to attend the military ball last evening.

Mrs. Jacob Frick, of Wooster, visited among her Massillon friends yesterday.

Volney Cheney left Tuesday evening on the Fort Wayne road for Kansas City.

Mrs. Virgil S. Brown is visiting her sister, Mrs. Armstrong, in Holmes county.

John Swihart has moved from Elton to the old Kitchen homestead, north of town.

Mr. John Harwood returned, on Monday evening, from a visit to relatives in Trumbull county.

Mrs. Mary F. Lang, of Toledo, is spending a few days with her father, Robert H. Folger, Esq.

Messrs. E. W. Spiddle and C. E. Spiddle of the Wilmot Review, dropped in the city and spent the morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Traphagen returned yesterday morning from a delightful six weeks' visit among relatives in Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kitzmiller returned Saturday from a delightful three weeks' trip, visiting relatives and friends in Cincinnati. Logansport, Ind., and other places.

Don't You Forget It!

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at Lake Park, Meyer's Lake, next Monday, November 7. Those wanting to join the society are requested to come, and all wishing to entertain the society at one of its monthly meetings in 1888, are particularly invited to be present and make their wishes known.

The Y. M. C. A. Movement.

At the consultation held yesterday afternoon by the committee in charge, with State Secretary Gordon, he advised the committee, before taking any definite action, to thoroughly canvass the city and secure subscriptions from the young men, to see how much can be raised. At another meeting of the committee, held last night, it was decided to draw up a plan for making such a canvass, and the proposition will be submitted to the general meeting to be held next Sunday, at 4 o'clock, in the M. E Church. The meeting will probably endorse the idea, and then workers will be named from every every church.

THE PROGRAM

For the German Veterans' Reunion.

The following is the program to be rendered at the German Veterans, entertainment Saturday evening, November 5, at Buckeye hall:

Promenade Concert, by the Eighth Regiment Band, O. N. G., C. E. York, Band-master
Cavatine A, Di Quer "Marie Rudenz," Donizetti.
Concert Waltzer, "Musikantenlieder" E Kuesler.
"Patrol of the Gnomes" ..... Eilenberg.
"Heimweh" ..... E. Kuesler.
Schottische, "Poetry of Motion" ..... Rollinson.
Exhibition Drill by the German Guards, of Akron, Ohio, Capt. Werner, Commanding.
Dancing—Music by Harmonia band and orchestra.

ORDER OF DANCING.

Grand March and Waltz.	Quadrille.
Quadrille.	Waltz.
Polka.	Schottische.
Galop.	Quadrille.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commmencement at 8 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. Admission, 35 cents per person.

How it is Done in New Lisbon.

The New Lisbon Journal gives the following interesting item on the organization of the New Lisbon Board of improvement: Membership in said Board of improvement shall be acquired by a subscription of $50 to a fund, and each member be entitled to as many votes in the selection of officers, as he shall subscribe shares of $50 each. The money subscribed should not be an absolute gift, but as a non-interest bearing loan, to be returned to the subscriber in a stated term of years. The fund so raised shall be advertised and offered as a non-interest bearing loan for periods of from five to seven years, in amounts of from five to ten, or fifteen thousand dollars, but proportioned to the number of men guaranteed to be employed, to such worthy industrial enterprises as may thus be induced to locate among us. The ratio of the loan to the number of men guaranteed to be employed not to exceed $200 per man. Such loans to be made only to such persons as can pledge as an offset to said loan an amount of capital at least equal in amount to the loan, so that all loans may be properly secured and not made to irresponsible persons.

Notice.

A general meeting of the Massillon Male Chorus, will be held at the residence of H. F. Jones on Friday evening November 4 All members are requested to attend. H. F. JONES, Conductor.

The lecture course needs some zealous practical friends. The subscription sale is not coming on half fast enough.

Read the advertisement of "Daring and Suffering" in another column.

ENTERPRISE DIVISION

NOW ORGANIZED AND INSTITUTED

A Fine Body of Men, Well Equipped and Well Drilled.

The Knights of Pythias took peaceable possession of the city yesterday, and from early afternon until late at night with their dark frock coats and gay plumes were conspicuous everywhere. The day was chosen for the institution of Enterprise Division, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, that new organization of which not a little has before been written.

In this connection, a brief outline of the history of the order will not be out of place. As the name implies, the uniformed rank is but an off-shoot of the Pythian order proper. Membership in it is essential to a full enjoyment of all that the order can confer in the way of pleasure, but it has no doctrines other than those of the parent body. The Knights of Pythias naturally fell into the way of adopting uniforms and military drills years ago, but so great was the diversity in the evolutions practised and the clothing worn, that in 1878 the Supreme Lodge decided to establish the Uniformed Rank, in which the uniforms and sword drills should be alike. The helmet, black frock coat, and black trousers were adopted, and under the patronage of the Supreme Lodge, the number of uniformed divisions grew rapidly, nearly all lodges casting aside their individual military regulations, and assuming those authorized. The result is, that the Knights of Pythias are able to boast of their army of plumed chevaliers, whose tactics are as difficult, and appearance as fine, as those of any similar organization in the world. There are seventy-four divisions in Ohio alone.

The institution of Enterprise division was conducted by Colonel Lewis Black, of Cleveland, assisted by Adjutant Thomas W. Minshull, of Akron, in the presence of Akron division No. 21, and a large number of visitors from Canton. Colonel Black made a pleasant little congratulatory speech, which was a model of taste. A parade of the city was then made, with the Harmonia band at the head of the column. The Enterprise division was commanded by Captain F. W. Warthorst, and with their close fitting clothes, and knightly trappings, looked and were handsome and soldierly.

In the evening an inaugural ball was held at the Buckeye hall, which over five hundred persons attended. The interior of the building was beautifully decorated, the music was the best, and everything passed off pleasantly. Before the dancing commenced, Akron division gave an exhibition drill. This feature would have been followed by a sword manual and dress parade, but for the sudden illness of Adjutant Minshull. The grand march was led by Colonel Black, with Mrs. Joe Deutsch, assisted by Mr. Joe Deutsch, with Mrs. C. E. Von Kanel.

The whole affair was very successful, and the Knights desire to express their appreciation of all that was done by others, to assist them. The Akron visitors, who numbered about forty persons, and indeed all others, were the guests of their Massillon friends during their stay, and all was done that could be done, to make their visit agreeable.

Now that Enterprise division is really a part of the great body, it will probably be assigned to the Second regiment, and its number will be 78.

At the administrator's sale of the effects of the late Michael Ruch last Saturday, there was offered among other things by the auctioneers, an old and very dilapidated carpet bag, which, after considerable persuasion, was sold to Mr. J. J. Bowers, for ten cents. He bought it as it was—locked and the key lost. Upon opening it, he found among a lot of old papers, half a dozen silver spoons and a silver watch, the total value of which was probably fifteen or twenty dollars.

Do Our Merchants Violate It?

The law of Ohio provides that anyone who sells, trades or gives to any minor under age of fourteen years, any revolver, shot gun, rifle or firearm of any description whatever, or ammunition for the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. It also provides that anyone selling or exhibiting for sale to such minors any toy pistol made of metallic or hard substance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both.—Alliance Review.

Thanks.

At a regular meeting of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F. held Oct. 24th, the sincere thanks of the order was tendered the the members of the First M. E. church choir for their kindness in furnishing music on the occasion of their memorial

THE INDEPENDENT has gone to considerable expense in securing for its readers the interesting new story by William Pittenger, "Daring and Suffering." Mr. Pittenger was for two years the pastor of the Methodist church in this city, and some of the circumstances related in the book have been heard by his friends in the city, from his own lips.

Dinner, supper, and sale of useful and ornamentel handiwork at the Presbyterian chapel, November 17.

When looking for

Watches Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, &c.

CALL ON

C. C. MILLER & CO., JEWELERS

Best BARGAIN for the Money.

Repairing a Specialty.

Telephone No. 113. No. 37 E. Main Srteet,

MASSILLON OHIO.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

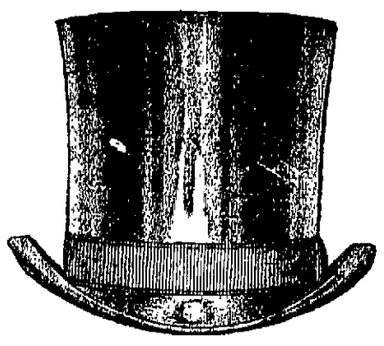
WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE NEW



STORE.

It always pays to buy the best goods in the market, and our store is chuck full of the best Hats, Caps, Underwear, Wool Shirts, Jersey Jackets, Gloves and Mittens. A full line of

Silk and Cassimere Plug Hats.

The largest and best line of Ties and Dress Shirts in the market. Our line of Horse Blankets, Wool and Fur Robes is complete and at Prices that defy competition. Everything purchased in solid cases direct from the manufactures, and we can sell our goods for less than any firm in the city. Give us a call.

SPANGLER & WADE,

Agents for the world-renowned Knox Hats.

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET, - MASSILLON, OHIO.

LADIES

Call and get a Piece of Fine SHEET MUSIC

Given with every purchase at

UHLENDORFF & RUDOLPH'S

THE LEADING JEWELERS,

WHITE FRONT, NO. 10 S. ERIE STREET.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of

STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

Notice of Attachment.

Nahum S. Russell, plaintiff, } Before Thos. Blackburn, J. P. of Perry
vs
Andrew J. Whisler, defe'dt. } Tp., Stark Co., O.

On October 12th, 1887, an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled action by the Justice of the Peace, above named, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cents ($179.51). NAHUM S. RUSSELL.

Massillon, Ohio, October 17, 1887.

German Carp.

Having more young fish than our ponds will accomodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to confer on carp culture or constructing ponds, will please call on or address either of the undersigned. JAMES BAYLISS, JACOB CHRISTMAN.

Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. 172m

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Ruch, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1887.

ROBERT W. MCCAUGHEY,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Farm for Rent.

The Charity School Farm will be for rent after April 1, 1888.

A money rental will be required.

Applications should be made to Hon. George Harsh, President of Board of Trustees, from whom all the particulars can be ascertained

18-tf E. A. JONES, Clerk.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR ALL CLASSES.

Eloquent Presentation of Some Past History and Present Intentions of the Grand Party of the People.

The following is from Governor Foraker's speech at Cleveland, O., October 17

"I want now to express my gratification, not simply that we should have this magnificent outpouring of Republicans here this evening, but also that I should see here to night as I saw to day in the procession that escorted me from the depot to the hotel, all classes, all ages, all conditions of society so fully represented [Applause.] I am glad to see the old men here, the bald headed fellows who voted for Fremont and Lincoln [laughter and applause], and then handsomely kept up the kick when they voted for Grant and Hayes and Garfield, and all the other illustrious men who have represented Republicanism in the chief magistracy of this great nation [Applause.] I am glad to see the colored members of the club in their presence in such goodly numbers as a manifestation of appreciation on their part of that great debt they owe to the cause of Republicanism that has done so much for them [Cheers.] I am glad to see the workingmen here by their presence on this occasion that appreciation of the fact that the Republican party is the best friend they have [Applause.] Their appreciation [illegible] is [illegible] I am glad to see the farmers here [illegible] that [illegible] of protective tariff [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] I am glad to see the [illegible] here this evening [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] of

FARM AND GARDEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A BAG TIE THAT WILL NOT SLIP.

Approved Methods of Making Cider Vinegar in Both Large and Small Quantities—How to Prepare and Pack Poultry Destined for Distant Markets.

The season is at hand when poultry may be safely packed for sending to distant markets in a dressed state; a few words of advice on the subject will therefore be opportune to many readers.

FIG. 1—PACKING POULTRY.

To begin with, let all poultry fast twelve hours previous to killing it, to insure empty crops. As the highest prices are, other things being equal, paid for dry picked poultry, it goes without saying that it pays to pick it dry. In picking the birds be sure and remove all the pin feathers, as any left in give an untidy appearance that goes against the successful marketing of the birds. The best time to pick poultry without scalding it is while the birds are warm.

As some markets require the fowls to be "drawn," while others prefer them with the entrails undisturbed, each shipper ought to advise himself of the requirements of his own market. As a rule, New York and Philadelphia dealers prefer dressed poultry that has the feathers only removed; head, feet and entrails remain. Boston, Baltimore and Chicago markets require that the fowls be "drawn." Some markets—as Chicago, for instance—give preference to dressed poultry that has been relieved of the heads and which has the skin drawn up and neatly tied over the stumps.

Do not pack the birds for transportation until they are quite cold. In cold weather poultry is sometimes shipped in clean boxes or barrels, without any packing material; but the usual plan is to place layers of long, clean straw between each layer of birds. Rye straw will be found good for the purpose. Begin with covering the bottom of the box with a layer of straw. Now pick up a fowl, bend the head under and to one side of the breast bone, and lay it down flat on its breast, back up, the legs extended straight out behind, as shown in Fig. 1. Lay the first bird in the left hand corner. With this beginning, lay a row across the box to the right, and pack close, row by row, until only one row is left; then reverse the heads, laying them next the other end of the box, the feet under the previous row of heads. If there is a space left between the two last rows put in what birds will fit sideways. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner of packing in the box. Pack straw enough between the layers so that the fowls cannot touch, and so proceed until the box is completely filled.

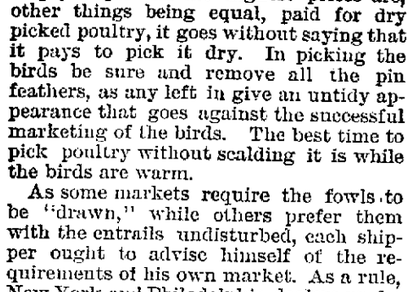


FIG. 2—PACKING POULTRY.

The Stockman, which recommends the above method, adds the following very sensible advice: advice that if followed will save both shipper and consignee much annoyance and trouble: Having securely nailed down the cover of the box mark thereon the name or initials of the packer, the number of fowls and the variety; also mark on, in legible letters, the full name of the person or firm to whom the box and its contents are consigned, with street and number. The receiver will know at a glance what the box contains, and does not have to unpack and handle its contents to find out.

Vinegar Making.

Vinegar can be easily made from many different substances, but in a country abounding in apples there is no excuse for making it for domestic use from anything but the best. Pure cider vinegar is easily though not quickly made by the natural process, and when thus made is healthful and free from all the objections attached to the manufactured article and never disappoints the housekeeper by degenerating to insipidity or eating up her pickles with extreme acidity. When made in large quantities the making begins as soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply. These are ground in the cider mill as for cider and may be pressed at once, but a better way is to keep the pomace in large vats or casks to remain until it has become quite sour, when the cider is pressed out and again put into the vats or casks to be kept there until it is well settled, then the clear liquor is drawn off into barrels not quite full.

These barrels should be kept in the sun, covered with loose boards to protect them, until cold weather, when they are removed to the vinegar house, which must have a stove to keep it warm in the winter, and thus hasten the process.

The barrels ought to be iron hooped and painted, as it is desirable, though not indispensable, to expose them to the sun in the warm autumn days, and for large operators a vinegar house is an excellent thing. But many keep their sour cider in cellars or barns until spring, when it is again exposed to the sun and a circulation of air, for a cellar is not a good place for making vinegar. The bung holes should be covered with musquito net or anything that will keep out flies without shutting off the air, but the bungs must not be used except temporarily until the vinegar is entirely made, for with proper treatment it will continue to grow stronger until three years old.

The loss by evaporation and leakage is from a fourth to a third of the whole quantity; but as a compensation, pure cider vinegar, two and three years old, will bear an addition of rain water sometimes equal to the loss and still be strong enough to meet all requirements. Indeed, the dilution with water is generally necessary to some degree, as in many cases the old vinegar is too acid to be agreeable, and the cider in the first stages of making is often slow in turning to the acid state on account of an excess of saccharine matter, which is corrected by a proper addition of soft water.

The natural process may be hastened by occasionally turning the cider out of one barrel into another, exposing it more fully to the air, also by the addition of a gallon of strong vinegar to each barrel, and sometimes trickling it down through beech chips or shavings is practiced for a more rapid making, but people who have large orchards and make large quantities never resort to any of the questionable methods sometimes used by manufacturers for making what they call cider vinegar quickly, but are content to wait on the natural process, and find their compensation in the higher value placed on their products by their customers.

Families without cider mills and with but few apples may make their own vinegar by mashing the apples in a tub with a pounder and putting the pomace in a half barrel with holes in the bottom and placed over another tub as a receiver, with a follower on the pomace to be pressed down by a lever or stationary weights placed on it, and thus pressing out the cider, which should be kept in a keg with open bung in a warm place until the vinegar is made. After that a supply is easily kept up by occasionally mashing some apples and putting them in a stone jar covered with water, into which apple parings can also be thrown or any soured fruits or berries, which if kept covered in a warm place will soon become sour and can be used to replenish the vinegar keg. A housekeeper of forty years says the best place for the family vinegar keg is the garret, and that the warm, sultry air near the roof will turn cider to vinegar in a short time.

The cellar is not a good place to keep vinegar in unless for a short time in extremely cold weather, for warmth and exposure to a dry atmosphere are essentials in making vinegar.

Strain of the Shoulder in Horses.

Strain of the shoulder, very truly says Professor Rich in his work on artistic horse shoeing, is generally a cloak for the ignorance of the groom or other attendant upon the horse. It is, in fact, a very rare accident, though often assigned as a cause for lameness which is really in the feet, legs or knees. It is an inflammation of some of the muscles of the shoulder following violent strain, and generally confined to the serratus muscle, which slings the body to the shoulder blade, and which is sometimes strained in coming down from a high leap, etc. The symptoms are a dragging of the toe in the walk, with deficiency of action on the trot and a drop of the head while the affected leg is being extended, and not while it is on the ground; hence, when shoulder lameness is mistaken for foot lameness, the groom is apt to shift the blame on to the wrong foot. It may also be distinguished by laying hold of the affected leg and drawing the whole together with the shoulder forward, when, if the latter is affected, the horse will give evidence of pain, which he will not do if the foot or leg is the seat of the mischief.

The treatment for shoulder lameness lies in rest, bleeding, purging, cooling balls, with nitre, etc. A cooling diet of green meat will also be needful, and all the corn should be taken away. After all the heat has disappeared the horse may be turned loose into a box, and in another fortnight he may be walked out with a leading rein; but it should be two or three months before he is again mounted.

Bran on the Farm.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural college at Guelph, Can., recently summed up the usefulness of bran to farmers, after having carefully considered its chemical composition:

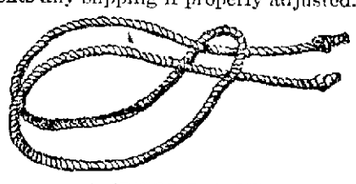
1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses high nutritive value.
2. Roller process bran is, on the average, richer than old process bran.
3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone building in growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.
4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat than to the formation of muscle or of milk.
5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.

Care of Newly Set Trees.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, advises the mounding in the fall of newly set trees with earth for the first three years after setting the orchard. It protects from the possible barking of the stems by mice and helps materially to protect the tender seedling roots in the first stages of growth and extension. In the colder portions of north Iowa and in Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba it will pay to mound the stems well up to the branches for the first three years after setting. It should never be forgotten that the newly set tree will not endure the dry freezing of winter as perfectly as it will when it has made a deep extension of root; hence the mounding should never be omitted.

How to Tie a Bag.

The illustration here given shows a form of bag tie which, according to The American Agriculturist, effectually prevents any slipping if properly adjusted.



A SECURE BAG TIE.

Take any strong cord about eighteen inches long and double it as herewith shown, passing the ends through, making a loop around the mouth of the bag. Now pull as tightly as you can; then take an end of the string in each hand and pull again in an opposite direction; pass the string completely around, make a knot and double or single bow knot and the work is done. A very little experience will make one expert and he can then guarantee the bag not to come untied.

Agricultural News.

Manitoba's crops this year, say statistical reports, exceed all estimates.

The hop crop is larger than was anticipated, but not of extra quality.

The New York poultry show is announced for Dec. 14-21.

The last estimate of the corn crop by Statistician Dodge was 1,500,000,000 bushels.

The government now estimates the wheat crop at 450,000,000 bushels.

A New York syndicate, it is told, will shortly invest $100,000 in the culture of tobacco in Florida.

More fodder corn has been cut throughout the west this fall than ever before.

The effort to do away with the extra charge for peach baskets has found almost universal support in New York city during the past season.

It is estimated that over 8,000 head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the Illinois live stock commissioner to stamp out pleuro pneumonia in that state.

GROVER AND THE FLAGS.

THE PATRIOTIC UPRISING AGAINST PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S DISLOYAL MOVEMENTS.

Kindly Feeling for the People of the South as Distinguished from Truculent Subserviency to Confederate Ideas.

Governor Foraker, when requested at Cleveland last week to speak on the rebel flag matter, said:

"And now about this rebel flag business. They charge that in the action we took in that matter we were trying to keep alive the animosities and prejudices of the war. Every old soldier knows that there is no foundation whatever for such a charge. Instead of trying to keep alive the animosities of the war, we, so far as the people of the South in an individual sense were concerned, had no animosities whatever. We did not fight that war because we had against the individuals who were engaged in the war any kind of bitterness, or hostility, or of feeling. We were not fighting them for the purpose of humiliating, but because we thought too much of them to let them get away from us. [Laughter and applause.] We were fighting to compel them to remain in this union where the fathers who framed the constitution had put them and where they intended they should remain to follow with us a common flag and a common destiny. Even in the midst of battle the Yanks and the Johnnies swapped coffee and tobacco. That feeling was indicated when Charleston, the hot bed of secession, was overwhelmed with an earthquake. Who went first to the rescue of that stricken city, and I take pride in remembering that the first help came from the people of Ohio through the governor of the state. [Applause.] We got there long before Grover Cleveland found out what an earthquake was. He happened to be in the Adirondack Mountains fishing, and he didn't have the encyclopedia with him. [Applause and laughter.] The mayor of Charleston concluded his answering letter to me, thanking us for what we had done, with the words, "What a blessed thing it was that you whipped us into remaining in this grand union of states." That fellow was almost reconstructed. [Laughter.] I think that another earthquake would fetch him. There is a great difference between our feeling toward the people of the south, and these infernal ideas of secession and treason that involved them and us in that horrible war. We are ever ready to do all that the most loving kindness can suggest toward the people; but toward those Confederate ideas we simply have a club in our hands with which to knock them on the head whenever they pop up. [Laughter.] Therefore, when it was proposed to send the rebel flags back, when that order came I felt the hair kind of going up on my back. I'll tell you why. The first thing I thought of was that Grant and Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, and all of them soldiers who had some part in the capture of those trophies, had been president, and to no one of them had it occurred that it would be a pleasant duty to send them back to the Confederate states, but that now we had a man, who, no matter how good a president he might be in other respects, was yet a man who had no part or parcel in the capture of those flags, except only such as he could take through the agency of a substitute. The first thing I thought of was that if the flags were ever to go back at all, those old fellows in gray, from whom we captured them—brave and heroic men as they were—won't not appreciate getting them back unless the old boys who captured them had something to do with it; they would rather take them from us than from any copperhead who stayed home from the war. [Applause.] Then I thought that they didn't have any business to take them from anybody, that the flags were just exactly where they ought to be and should forever remain, [applause], and the reason why I thought they didn't was that if they were loyal as they claimed to be and as we hope they are and believe most of them are, they haven't any use for rebel flags now. [Applause.] If they were not loyal we had a good deal of use for the flags. [Applause] They are the emblems of secession and treason to-day, as much as they were when the columns of Lee and Jackson bore them in the bloody battles where we had to meet them, and I thought we did not want to send those flags back to the south to represent anything. As great and broad and magnificent as this country is there is room in it for only one flag, and that must be the stars and stripes. [Tremendous applause.] I haven't any patience whatever with this attempt to promulgate the idea that their side was about half right and our side about half wrong. You remember when Jefferson Davis was brought out of his hole and paraded over the south and a great ado made over him, and how beautifully the car was decorated, but it had for its principal decoration the stars and stripes, and the stars and bars intertwined. I do not like that. I would rather see a rattlesnake around the stars and stripes, and so would any one else who has any appreciation for the blood of the 400,000 patriot braves who laid down their lives that this nation might live. [Applause.] When they got up to Atlanta, Mr. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, proclaimed that it was the most glorious day since the resurrection of Christ. There we had represented the stars and stripes, the stars and bars, Jeff Davis and the Saviour of mankind all mixed up in one hodge-podge. And I didn't like any of it, and when this order came, I took down the statutes and looked at them, and I couldn't find anything on the subject except a positive injunction that the president should carefully preserve the flags and turn them over when he was done to his successor, and I knew that he would have a successor on the 4th of March, 1889, who would want them. So, thinking the president had no legal right to to do that which he was attempting do, in as respectful language as we could command, we made him acquainted with the fact, and we were very gratified to find on the following day that after giving the matter a little more attention he was disposed to agree with us, and that ended the matter.

"This matter has touched the patriotic sentiment of this country as nothing else has since Appomattox, and it showed to us again that the same spirit of patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the union and the constitution that made this land fairly blaze in 1861 and 1865 was still alive in the breasts of the loyal people from Maine to California, and that it was woe to any man who should undertake to trample on it with impunity."

SMITH, THE FREETRADER.

The Democratic state committee is sending all over the state a free trade speech made by John Q. Smith, who formerly pretended to be a Republican, in order to get an office from the Republicans. He was always an out and out freetrader, and never had any real lot or part with the Republican party. He endeavored to get Governor Foraker to appoint him as a Republican as one of the managers of the Intermediate penitentiary, but Governor Foraker was not appointing his style of Republicans, and because he could not get this position Mr. Smith joined the ranks of the freetraders in the Democratic party, and is devoting his time to the cause of Powell and free trade. The attention of the management of the Democratic campaign has been called to the fact that John Q. Smith's endorsement of their candidate is injuring Powell, and they are now endeavoring to recall and suppress his speeches, which they sent out in the form of supplements. All good Democrats who receive them and are interested in the advancement of their party should enclose them in a wrapper and mail them to the Democratic state executive committee at Columbus. If they will write Chairman Dungan that they have done this, and send the letter in the same mail, they will receive credit and grateful thanks from him.

DELIBERATELY and maliciously W. A. Taylor and others of his ilk are endeavoring to misrepresent Governor Foraker, giving circulation to false reports of his speeches. His brilliant speeches have carried consternation to the hearts of T. E. Powell and his managers, and finding it impossible to cope with Governor Foraker in argument, they have resorted to the low devise of putting words into the Governor's mouth which he never uttered and giving in Democratic papers purported extracts from speech, which are their invention. It would seem that the depth of depravity had been reached when they sent out garbled and false copies of his special message in regard to state finances, but they have gone one step lower by deliberately falsifying his utterances and quoting him as saying things which he never said. The time has now gone by when anything in the line of campaign material in Democratic newspapers can be believed, as all sorts of stories are being worked by them with the intention of deceiving voters who will not stop to investigate the truth or falsity of their statements.

AMERICAN workmen, when any one preaches to you the free trade doctrine, ask him what is to be gained by flooding this country with foreign-made goods manufactured at pauper wages, when the same goods can be made at home, giving employment to you? Ask him, also, whether it isn't a fact that if America is to compete on equal terms in her manufactures with all the world it is not necessary for us to produce an article at as cheap a cost, and therefore pay only pauper wages to our workmen. Do laboring men desire to degrade labor? That is what free trade does, while a protective tariff elevates it, gives the laboring men fair wages for his work, enabling him to give his family a home and educate his children, instead of eking out a bare existence.

MR. DUNGAN, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Mr. Powell, Democratic candidate for governor, knew of the record of Mr. Clark, Democratic candidate for board of public works, when he was placed in nomination by the Democratic state committee, and it seems the bitterest irony to put Mr. Clark off the ticket simply because his record has been exposed in Republican newspapers. What worse is he on that account than he was when nominated, and why should he be forced off the ticket now when he was put on with the full knowledge of his antecedents on the part of the Democratic candidates and the Democratic managers.

WHAT do the people of Ohio think of the man who has the temerity to go about the country abusing a public officer for calling his attention to his duty in regard to paying his just due of taxes, when he is so rich that he has spread broadcast the statement that he makes $15,000 a year from one of his four law offices? Such a spectacle is presented by Mr. T. E. Powell, who since 1875 has not paid his taxes on his property in Delaware until compelled to do so last week by the public criticisms of his failure in that respect.

HERE is a plank in the Republican state platform which is peculiarly fitting under the present condition of affairs:

"While favoring all proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement, when knowing that persons are innocently and in good faith using it, without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he fails to give notice of his claim."

WHEN the Democratic state committee met to act in the case of Mr. Clark they could appropriately have devoted an equal amount of time to the records of Mr. Powell and Mr. Coolman. It seems like rank sarcasm to take any one off the ticket on which remain men like Powell and Coolman.

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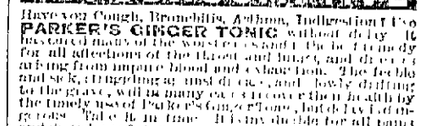

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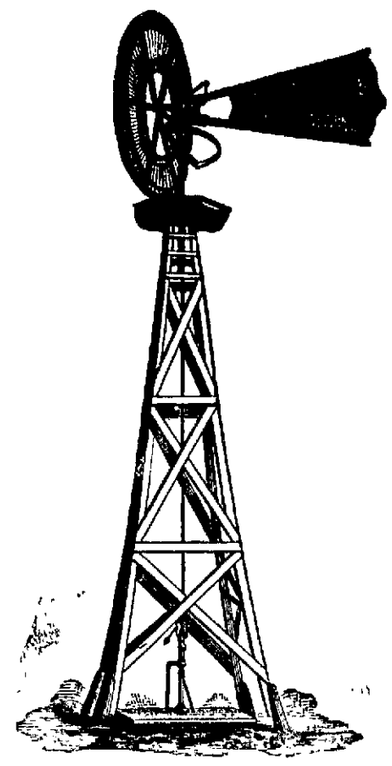

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DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Navarre, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.

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ELTON.

Democratic rally in Elton. on Friday evening.

Miss Clara Kouth is visiting friends in Paul's Station.

Miss Minnie Braden has accepted the position as clerk in an Orrville store.

Mr. B. M. Shumacher and wife visited friends in this neighborhood on Sunday.

Mr. Guy Phillips and Miss Susan Ickes were married no the 30th.

Miss Mame Theber is spending a few weeks in the country, the special guest of Miss Millie Brecker.

Mrs. Booth is down with typhoid fever now, she being the fourth to take it, living in the same house.

Last Tuesday night the beautiful home of Mr. Knoble, between West Lebanon and Mt. Eaton, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $5,500. Insurance, $2,400.

Last Thursday a quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. Evans, superintendent of the mines near Justus. The high contracting parties were his daughter, Miss Lizzie, to Mr. John Phillips. Since their return, Justus has been in a pleasurable state of excitement owing to the receptions and tea parties that have resulted. They are worthy of much of life's sunshine. May it be theirs.

DALTON.

Curtis Frost is visiting at Alliance, Salem, and Pittsburg. He will be away about two weeks.

H. L. D. Fiscus, of Bloomfield, commenced to teach school at Green Oak, one mile west of town.

A small blaze was put out on the house occupied by C. Miller as a dwelling. It was seen in time to prevent a serious fire.

As Dr. W. H. Pyle was coming to town last week near the Shade, the king bolt gave way and he was thrown [illegible]

J. M. Mellinger [illegible] to teach [illegible] Moscow [illegible] winter.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]